

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

DATE: August 19, 2009

CALLED TO ORDER: 5:39 p.m.

ADJOURNED: 9:54 p.m.

ATTENDANCE

Attending Members

Ryan Vaughn, Chair
Vernon Brown
Bob Cockrum
Mary Moriarty Adams
William Oliver
Marilyn Pfisterer
Christine Scales

Absent Members

Benjamin Hunter

AGENDA

PROPOSAL NO. 294, 2009 - amends the Code to clarify provisions regarding the Indianapolis Fire Department and to reflect the prevailing operation of the department
"Postponed" until August 26, 2009

Vote: 6-0

BUDGET HEARING

Marion County Prosecutor and Child Support Division
Circuit and Superior Court
Marion County Clerk
Marion County Sheriff's Department

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

The Public Safety and Criminal Justice Committee of the City-County Council met on Wednesday, August 19, 2009. Chair Ryan Vaughn called the meeting to order at 5:39 p.m. with the following members present: Vernon Brown, Bob Cockrum, Mary Moriarty Adams, William Oliver, and Marilyn Pfisterer. Christine Scales arrived shortly thereafter. Absent was Benjamin Hunter. Also representing Council staff was James Steele, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), and Robert Elrod, General Counsel.

PROPOSAL NO. 294, 2009 - amends the Code to clarify provisions regarding the Indianapolis Fire Department and to reflect the prevailing operation of the department

Chair Vaughn said that issues with this proposal have yet to be resolved, but there is a meeting to try to resolve those issues tomorrow. Therefore, it has been requested that the proposal be postponed until the next meeting.

Councillor Moriarty Adams moved, seconded by Councillor Pfisterer, to "Postpone" Proposal No. 294, 2009 until August 26, 2009. The motion carried by a vote of 6-0.

[Clerk's note: Councillor Scales arrived 5:41 p.m.]

BUDGET HEARING

Marion County Prosecutor's Office (MCPO)

Carl Brizzi, Marion County Prosecutor, gave a brief overview of the agency. His presentation is included as Exhibit A and includes the following key points:

- Impact in the courtroom
 - Former Mayor Bart Peterson and the public safety committee increased the funding for public safety, which had an impact on jail overcrowding and conviction rates.
 - National conviction standards are in the 60% range.
 - Marion County is responsible for state DOC overcrowding.
- Impact on re-entry
 - Mayor's re-entry task force
 - Help connect ex-offenders with job opportunities and with obtaining bank accounts and driver's licenses.
 - This has been difficult due to economic situations.
- Impact on neighborhoods
 - Community Prosecution vision is out in the neighborhoods and involves a problem solving approach instead of strict prosecution.
 - People who are homeless or addicted to controlled substances need help as opposed to being incarcerated, as this costs the taxpayers more money.
- New outreach programs
 - Crosswalk – a response to bus stop robberies and consists of dedicated, faith-based ministries, law enforcement and others that are at bus stops, particularly on the east side, who help ensure that children waiting on school buses are safe.

- Intervention Before Escalation – allows the MCPO to talk to teens about the difference between healthy and unhealthy relationships.
 - There are many instances where children are being stalked by children, and with the increase of camera phones and social networking sites, it has become a serious issue.
- Gang identification and investigation – pilot program that allows the MCPO to work with school systems, educating educators and parents about things to look for as possible gang involvement and how to intervene.
- Dangers of “sexting” – this term is used to identify communication that takes place via cell phones that includes provocative language and pictures. Children are engaging in all kinds of behavior, and some of it is being recorded and published.
 - Publishing pornographic material of a minor is a felony and 95% of children do not know this.
- Seeking alternative funds
 - Grants awarded
 - MCPO has been very aggressive in pursuing revenue dollars outside of the Marion County tax base in terms of grants.
 - Fifteen percent of MCPO’s entire budget is made up of state and federal grants.
 - Grants sought
 - Community Court Prosecutor
 - A joint program between the City and the County
 - The concept is being expanded to Warren Township.
 - The total amount for grants sought is about \$450,000.
 - Some of these grants are through the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) and some are stimulus funds.
 - Accounts for about 1% of the total budget.
- Revenue Sources
 - MCPO has been very diligent in trying to receive other types of funds through forfeitures, diversions, deferrals and grants.
 - Only 55.4% of MCPO’s total budget exclusively comes from the County General Fund.

Lisa Bentley, CFO, discussed MCPO’s budget and highlighted the following key points:

- 2010 budget by fund
 - The overall budget is \$78,362 more than the current projected spend.
 - There is a reduction of \$246,119 in the County General Fund, which includes reductions in Information Services Agency (ISA) charges.
 - The Law Enforcement Fund is increasing by \$21,433.
 - MCPO has received some money from forfeitures that has allowed them to help with the 3% increase in salaries last year.
 - There is a slight decrease in federal and state grants, due to reductions in some grants and increases in others.
 - Some of the stimulus funds will be spent in 2009, and other portions will be spent in 2010.

- 2009 budget characters
 - Increase in Character 01
 - About \$278,000 in stimulus grants, \$52,000 in state grants and \$430,000 in the County General Fund is to cover the 2009 3% salary increases that were given.
 - Decrease in Character 02
 - Due to changes in grants
 - Decrease in Character 03
 - About \$677,000 in ISA charges are being removed from MCPO's budget.
 - Additional stimulus funds are added back in.
 - Decrease in Character 04
 - Decreases due to the loss of some equipment grants.
- Employees
 - Full-time equivalents (FTEs)
 - There is an increase of approximately 18 employees.
 - Nine positions are stimulus positions that will be eliminated if the grant is not received.
 - Six new positions from grants in 2009 that will now be shown in the 2010 budget.
 - Received some gang grants and a housing grant.
 - Funding was increased in some existing grants, which permitted the hiring of a receptionist for the Child Advocacy Center and some other positions.
 - There were changes in hours for some of the part-time employees, such as the paid legal interns.

Chair Vaughn asked if turnover has improved with the increases in pay. Prosecutor Brizzi answered in the affirmative, and stated that the deputy prosecutor attrition rate for 2009 is 14 to-date, and it was about 31 last year. He said the prosecutor's office is not keeping pace with tuition costs of law school, even with their student loan reimbursement program and starting salary of about \$47,000. It is difficult for graduating attorneys working with the prosecutor's office or public defender's agency to have a home, take care of a family and pay back student loans for a long period of time on that salary, which makes it difficult to make a career of working for these agencies.

Councillor Scales asked what the top salary of attorneys working in the prosecutor's office is. Ms. Bentley answered that it is about \$60,000 to \$65,000. Councillor Scales asked if the prosecutor feels that the attrition problem will change with the current economic problems. Prosecutor Brizzi answered in the affirmative. He added that if a law student does not graduate in the top 10% of their class, then the chances of them making a six-figure salary with a larger firm is slim. Therefore, most people are working with small firms or government entities. Prosecutor Brizzi said he believes this is a global problem, and maybe there could be some kind of incentive for making public service a career. For example, maybe some of the student loan debt can be forgiven.

Councillor Pfisterer said that those kinds of decisions would have to be made by the legislature. She asked what the plan is for retaining the people that are being hired with stimulus funds once the grants are no longer funded. Ms. Bentley answered that the plan is to retain those employees through attrition. As people leave, they will integrate those others into those positions.

Councillor Brown asked about MCPO's diversity efforts. Prosecutor Brizzi answered that they have been going to job fairs and making recruiting efforts both locally and nationally. He said they had a booth at the National Black Prosecutor's Association job fair, and through interviews, had 13 potential legal interns, to six of whom they made job offers. He said they also had 12 interviews from the Indiana Bar Association's diversity job fair. He said they plan to extend four to five job offers from that effort. Prosecutor Brizzi said that it is not easy to recruit at these job fairs, because large law firms that are paying three times the amount the prosecutor's office can offer are also recruiting at these fairs.

Councillor Moriarty Adams asked where the Warren Community Court will be located and when it will start. Prosecutor Brizzi answered that it will probably be in the Warren small claims court building for the moment, and it will begin once the grant goes through. Councillor Moriarty Adams said that she feels that Community Courts are a great idea and they work well with and in the neighborhoods. Prosecutor Brizzi added that MCPO has tried very carefully to do things more efficiently, save money where they can and recoup money where possible. He said they bought a printer to do pictures for trials and displays. Ms. Bentley said the printer cost about \$9,000, but they save \$70,000 per year because they were paying Kinkos \$77 per display.

Pat Andrews, Vice President, Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations (MCANA), asked about the increase in Character 01 from 2008 to 2009. Ms. Bentley answered that those were added salaries in 2009 due to some lost grant funding in 2008. Ms. Andrews asked what the deferral program is. Ms. Bentley answered that it is an instance where a person who has received a traffic ticket and has not had one in the past six months can opt to pay an additional fee for the offense not to be reported to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) and not put on their record. Ms. Bentley said the deferral fees help fund the MCPO's budget. She said revenue is down for many reasons, including the economic conditions.

Ms. Andrews asked what forfeitures are. Ms. Bentley answered that forfeitures were not previously reflected in their budget, as it was a part of the Justice Agency budget before it was dissolved. She said that amount went to the Department of Public Safety (DPS), but MCPO appropriates their share of the forfeitures in their budget. She said they always received the funds, but now it is simply shown as a line item in their budget in response to the Mayor's effort to be more transparent.

Ms. Andrews asked about grant salaries. Ms. Bentley said they pay those salaries and then submit claims to the grantor to receive reimbursement. This money comes in as revenue to grant reimbursement.

Paul Ogden, attorney with Robertson and Bishop, said that the \$47,000 salary with benefits is a very good salary for an entry level attorney, given the job market.

Child Support Division

John Owens, Deputy Prosecutor, discussed the budget of the Child Support Division. His presentation is included in Exhibit A and highlights the following key points:

- Annual collections progress
 - Over \$100 million was collected in 2009 for the first time in history.
 - The agency is on a pace to increase those collections by about 3% for 2009.
- Other objectives
 - Medical orders refers to medical insurance.
- Locations to obtain service
 - There is a goal to open an additional office in the northwest area in the near future.
- 2010 budget characters
 - There is a decrease in the overall budget.
 - The child support division has worked hard to cut expenses and become more efficient, while continuing to increase collections.
- FTEs
 - Projecting 85 FTEs
 - Eleven FTEs are deputy prosecutors
- Conclusion
 - Marion County taxpayers get an outstanding return on the cost of the program.
 - For example, from the County General Fund in 2008, over \$19.50 was collected for every dollar spent.
 - Federal cost reimbursement
 - Using the 2010 budget, the net county cost for \$4,705,981 would be \$1,342,147 with federal and state reimbursements, which equals about 71% of the cost of the program.

Councillor Pfisterer said that it looks as though the decrease in ISA charges will cover the additional expense for FTEs in 2010. She asked if any attempts have been made to keep those employees in 2011 since the decrease will not be available. Mr. Owens said that the increase shown is to cover the 3% raise that was given by the Mayor. He said that he believes that the salaries for those positions will be maintained without any additional expenditure if their budget remains fixed.

Councillor Pfisterer asked how successful the child support division has been with enforcing medical orders. Mr. Owens answered that they have instituted a regular program, in cooperation with the courts, to ensure that a parent is ordered to provide medical insurance every time a child support order is obtained. He said it is not always possible and practical, but having the third-party insurance will decrease the costs to taxpayers through public assistance programs and Medicaid.

Ms. Andrews asked what Title IV-D reimbursement is. Mr. Owens answered that the federal government reimburses states and counties a percentage of costs for filing and following a state

plan and meeting all the federal requirements. He said they have been a part of this program to provide child support enforcement services. Marion County receives 66% of all eligible expenses from the federal government as long as they follow the rules. Ms. Andrews asked if the revenue received from the Title IV-D program goes into the County General Fund. David Reynolds, City Controller, answered in the affirmative, and stated that the child support division receives their appropriation from the County General Fund.

Councillor Cockrum said that overtime indicates that \$23,000 was spent in 2007, \$11,000 in 2008 and \$2,000 in 2009. He asked what was done to cut down on overtime. Mr. Owens answered that supervisors were asked not to allow overtime except for in emergency situations. He said they have Saturday appointments once a month and have asked their employees to accept flextime in lieu of overtime.

Circuit Court

Judge Louis Rosenberg, Circuit Court, read a statement (attached as Exhibit B).

Alicia Gooden, Paternity Court Commissioner, discussed her budget. The outline of her presentation is attached as Exhibit C. The following spells out some of the acronyms that Commissioner Gooden used in her outline:

- CCFC – Circle City Fatherhood Coalition
- EMS – Electronic Monitoring Services
- PACE/OAR - Public Action in Correctional Effort/Offender Aid and Restoration
- PD – paternity division
- PO – protective orders
- DV – domestic violence

Judge Rosenberg continued his statement, discussing the Circuit Court. He added that the Circuit Court calendar creates the following:

- Allows people to find out what the calendar is for the next four or five months.
- When jury trials take place
- What choice a particular jury trial is.
- Information on how to attend a hearing to observe how courts operate.
- Information on types of proceedings and identities of attorneys assigned per case.

Derek Peterson, Bailiff, demonstrated how the web page calendar works, how to obtain information on it, and how to read the information. He explained that there is a footer on the webpage that explains the color codes. Judge Rosenberg said that the web page is free of charge, accessible to anyone, and cases can be looked up by party name.

Judge Rosenberg agreed with Commissioner Gooden that the disparities in compensation between Circuit Court and Superior Court employees are very important for the purposes of maintaining morale and treating the Paternity Court with the respect that it should receive. He said that Marion County is the only major urban county where a circuit court does not have the

power to appoint magistrates as opposed to commissioners. This is significant because magistrates receive four-fifths of a judge's salary. Therefore, as a judge's salary increases, the magistrate's salary automatically increases.

Judge Rosenberg said, with respect to the need for a reporter in Paternity Court, they can take advantage of the two-thirds reimbursement option that is available through the Title IV-D program.

Chair Vaughn asked if the budget as introduced will fix the problem with salary parity. Sue Patterson, Superior Court CFO, answered in the negative, and stated that Judge Rosenberg will look at the details of all of the positions in terms of service to the county and being in the court. She said the comparisons will consider court, clerk, prosecutor and probation experience only, and they want to be sure that they do not include experience with other agencies such as the Sheriff's Department. She said they believe that there is savings in Character 01 and they will be able to accommodate some, if not all, of the necessary increases. Ms. Patterson added that salaries were increased to obtain some parity during Judge Theodore Sosin's term. Commissioner Gooden said that it is her understanding that it will cost approximately \$12,000 to obtain parity. However, Judge Rosenberg said that they want to be sure on the number before they present it to the Committee.

Chair Vaughn asked if there is an idea of what the fiscal impact of the Guardian Ad Litem services are. Judge Rosenberg answered that the child advocates have a budget for in-court work of about \$250,000. Chair Vaughn asked if some of the funding is provided by the County and the remainder is provided by their private foundation. Ms. Patterson answered that the County provides a match of what the state gives them, which is approximately \$400,000 in order to have a contract with child advocates. She said the State then gives child advocates a distribution in the middle of the year. She said the County was able to give an additional \$150,000 this year, for a total of about \$630,000 for 2009. Judge Rosenberg said that there has been a drop in private foundation funding. Commissioner Gooden said that part of what Ms. Patterson is referring to includes the Guardian Ad Litem program at the Children in Need of Services (CHINS) Juvenile Court. She said Judge Rosenberg has referenced the Guardian Ad Litem custody program, for which there is very little state funding. Judge Rosenberg said that the federal government reimburses two-thirds of the staff's salary, but that does not include the Guardian Ad Litem services. He said that he feels that Guardian Ad Litem services are as important as public defenders in many of the cases. Chair Vaughn said that OFM has identified an Indiana Code provision that allows the courts to access a fee of \$200 for CHINS cases on behalf of the children to pay for the services. He asked if there is a similar Indiana Code provision for civil cases. Commissioner Gooden answered in the affirmative, and stated that there are two Guardian Ad Litem programs in Marion County that work with child advocates. One is Child Advocates and the other is Kids Voice. She said they do impose a \$100 per party fee in a case through the Kids Voice program. However, Child Advocates has chosen not to request those orders for some reason.

Chair Vaughn asked how much it costs for Child Advocates to cover each case. Commissioner Gooden answered that she is not sure of that answer, but she can obtain the answer and provide the information to the Committee.

Councillor Pfisterer asked if there are grants available for the Guardian Ad Litem program and if they have been pursued. Judge Rosenberg answered that they have applied for federal stimulus money and a Byrnes grant, but were denied. He said many of the agencies are strongly competing for monies. Councillor Pfisterer said it would seem that grantors would be particularly interested in helping children.

Councillor Pfisterer asked if the e-calendar is being marketed so that the general public is aware that it is available or if a link is included on the indygov website. Judge Rosenberg answered that the link is on the website, but they need to better advertise and get the word out. He said that Mr. Thamba will eventually evolve the system to where the calendar will automatically be generated by computer programming.

Councillor Pfisterer asked if the recorder for Paternity Court video tapes each case and later transcribes the cases. Judge Rosenberg answered in the affirmative, and stated that the bailiffs help by starting the recorder for each case. He said they have limited resources and do not have people trained as recorders to monitor the actual hearings. Councillor Pfisterer said that there has to be a technological solution to this problem and maybe they can find a program that can do the work. Judge Rosenberg said that there is also a legal issue, as the recorder has to certify the accuracy of the records.

Superior Court

Judge Robert Altice, Presiding Judge, introduced the Associate Presiding Judges: Tanya Walton Pratt, Theodore Sosin, and Gerald Zore. Judge Altice said through the policy of self-assessment, policy, program analysis and technology, the court – a separate branch of government – has been able to reduce their budget by approximately \$2 million on their own. Judge Altice said there are two specific items that the presiding judges believe are problematic for the court. One is the Law Library and the second is a reduction in their Character 01 monies. He said they have been very aggressive in reducing the cost of the Law Library through elimination of many print materials and using more technology. Judge Altice said they are looking at a combination of services for pro se litigants. He said it is their belief that it will be very problematic for the general public and sole practitioners to eliminate the Law Library. He said they strongly request that the Committee look at this matter. He said the reduction of \$840,000 in overall Character 01 causes issues in the operations of the court and probation, as well as affects other public safety agencies. It will impact the management and flow of cases and could possibly result in problems with jail population. Judge Altice said that public safety is their number one priority, and they want to be sure that they can effectively provide necessary services. He said the court has already given up certain positions in their proposed reduction of \$2 million. For example, through attrition, they are not re-hiring persons for major felony courts that were funded by the County Option Income Tax (COIT) several years ago.

Judge Altice said they have a number of innovations within the court and they want to focus on three areas: Juvenile Detention and Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiatives (JDAI), Probation, and efficiencies in case management.

Judge Pratt introduced the new Superintendent of the Juvenile Detention Center, Dushane Reed. Judge Pratt discussed the following accomplishments in the Juvenile Detention Center:

- With respect to staffing and employee morale, the Juvenile Detention Center has:
 - Instituted a number of staffing initiatives to increase the staff retention rate and decrease injuries.
 - New staff training class of 120 hours required by all new staff members.
 - Hosted four job fairs in 2009 to ensure that the facility remains fully staffed.
 - Under a Consent Decree with the Department of Justice and must maintain a certain ratio of students and staff.
 - Re-aligned staff organization to provide for a career path for advancement in order to retain employees.
 - Implemented a new administrative appeal process to give staff an opportunity to grieve non-determination corrective actions.
 - Greatly reduced the number of staff injuries.
- With respect to the safety of children, the Detention Center has:
 - Implemented a new classification system to house the youth according to their risk level upon intake.
 - Revised the behavior management system from three levels to five levels to give children greater incentive to act in a positive manner.
 - Greatly reduced the risk of fighting amongst the residents.
 - Introduced new programs and recruited community volunteers.
 - Keeps children active if they are not in school.
 - Produced a DVD of the resident handbook for those with limited reading skills.
- Other improvements include:
 - Hosted the Marion County Juvenile Detention Center's first annual community fair.
 - Drew over 4,500 people from the community, including persons who are interested in volunteering to perform services for the children.
 - Ninety-nine percent compliance on the most recent audit of the Department of Corrections.
 - Continue to address concerns expressed by the Department of Justice.
- Accomplishments and programs
 - The average daily detention population in 2004 was 171 youth, and in May of 2006, the JDAI initiative was implemented and the population decreased to an average of 131 youth.
 - In May of 2007, the Risk assessment instrument was implemented to better assess each child's circumstances, and in 2008, there was an average daily population of 99 youth.
 - Previous to JDAI, 60% of the detainees were held on D Felonies or below offenses, which means that only the serious, violent offenders are now being held at the Detention Center, and the youth with minor offenses are being placed into alternative programming.
 - The efforts of JDAI focus upon public safety or locking up the right children based on risk assessment and putting those who need less degrees of supervision on community alternatives to secure detention.
 - Evening reporting centers are very important and are co-located with youth services providers. Provides supervision during peak juvenile crime hours (after school and on weekends).

- Preliminary reports from the pilots indicate a number of youth are voluntarily remaining with the co-social centers following completion of their court-ordered reporting.
- Discussions with the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) concerning the potential for collaboration on police training as it pertains to juvenile processing and law enforcement.
- The Indiana Criminal Justice Institute (ICJI) has included statewide expansion of JDAI in its three-year plan.
 - ICJI is considering issuing a request for proposals (RFP) to all Quest counties as a beginning point of expansion.
 - Quest is the juvenile court case management system.
 - The Annie E. Casey Foundation is encouraged by the interest and may provide seed funding for the expansion of the program through ICJI.
 - Marion County participants have contributed a fair amount of time assisting ICJI, putting together budgets and timeframes and being available to talk about what is involved.
 - Governor Mitch Daniels has included funding of JDAI as a priority area for the most recent round of the Recovery Act.
 - ICJI included enhancement of JDAI alternatives to secure detention in Title II funding.
 - Juvenile Detention Center has been funded \$575,000 of Recovery Act money to expand reception centers from one site to three.
 - Juvenile Detention Center has submitted a grant application for \$162,000 of Recovery Act funding for 1,620 nights in therapeutic foster care homes.
 - Homes in which only one child is present and where sex offenses are involved.
 - Supported by the Thursday Afternoon Group (TAG).
 - Juvenile Detention Center has submitted a grant application for \$50,000 for Title II funding for Quest enhancement.
 - Will allow the Juvenile Detention Center to increase efficiencies and accuracies of dis-proportionality data.

Judge David Certo, Supervising Judge, Probation Department, gave an overview of the Probation Department. An outline of his statements is attached as Exhibit D, and his comments include the following key points:

- The Probation Department has two priorities for this year
 - To look at evidence-based practices to ensure that the money that is being spent produces results
 - To focus on case work to ensure that college educated, state certified probation officers are working with people who are on probation.
- The juvenile and adult probation departments were combined to help find alternatives that cost less and produce better outcomes for children who may have otherwise ended up in custody.
- The Probation Department is implementing a system to get probation orders transmitted directly to the Probation Department from the courts, and to get those orders translated in English and in Spanish.

- The goal is to help people comply with their court-ordered terms of probation so that they do not re-offend.
- Increased educational and job placement opportunities are offered through probation programs.
- Probation staff has gone through the trouble of becoming certified in drug and alcohol addiction and probation.
- People who do not need intense supervision move to the administrative caseload.
 - First time offenders and people who do not pose risks to the community get as little interaction as is indicated by the evidence.
 - This decreases frustration with the probation system.

Judge Altice discussed efficiencies and reviews of process. His presentation is attached as Exhibit E and includes the following key points:

- The court continues to be actively involved in TAG and the Criminal Justice Planning Council (CJPC).
- Cooperation among the various public safety agencies has been encouraging as the court continues to address the issues of public safety.
 - All agencies are inter-connected.
- With regard to concerns about jail population, the court has revisited their directives and orders that were prepared in 2007. There has been an increase in the number of available beds in the past several months.
 - The court continues to monitor length of stay, total admissions, the number of inmates by court and bonds to ensure that certain issues are avoided.
- The Mayor's high performance group did an analysis of the Superior Court to see how the process can be run smoothly and quickly.
- Working with the concept prepared by the National Center for State Courts and a grant from the Indiana Supreme Court, the Superior Court is completing the development of an assessment tool, known as CourTools, to assist in case management and flow.
- Three of the measures most directly affect the jail situation: clearance rates, time until disposition and age of active pending caseload.

Amitav Thamba, Chief Technology Officer, demonstrated and explained the CourTools program. This demonstration can be viewed on the indygov website.

Chair Vaughn asked if there is a fiscal picture of the Law Library, including personnel, costs and what it will cost to keep it. Glenn Lawrence, Court Administrator, answered that it costs about \$258,000 per year, of which about \$58,000 is for public access. He said they have cut back about \$150,000 on print materials and moved more toward electronic over the last few years, and they also cut out the assistant law librarian. Chair Vaughn asked if there is a nearby library with similar resources. Judge Altice answered in the negative. Chair Vaughn asked if the Prosecutor's office has a similar facility for the public. Judge Altice answered that their library is not open to the public.

Chair Vaughn asked if the problem with having an adequate number of jurors has stabilized or improved. Judge Altice answered that he believes that it has improved. He said they are seeing better juror participation with a program they began to get the word out that there would be

consequences if people failed to appear for jury duty. He said no one was taken to jail, but were given the option of doing community service or deferring their service to a later time.

Chair Vaughn asked if there is a component that records the recidivism rate of the people involved in the JDAI program. Judge Pratt answered in the affirmative, and stated that they should be able to provide that information to the Committee soon. Judge Altice said that JDAI is very evidence-based.

Councillor Scales said that she was fortunate to participate in the Annie E. Casey DC Symposium Program. She asked for an idea of the cost differential in having juveniles incarcerated versus having them in alternative programs. Ms. Patterson answered that it costs about \$180 per day to keep a child incarcerated at the Detention Center, about \$20 per day for the evening reporting program, and about \$100 for some of the other alternative programs. She said people must keep in mind that there are a certain amount of fixed costs that will apply to the Detention Center no matter how many children are housed there.

Councillor Scales asked how many members of the public use the Law Library per month or per year. Mr. Lawrence answered that he is not sure that those numbers are available. He said they can attempt to obtain some numbers by looking at the number of form downloads. Judge Altice said that is something they were trying to determine when looking at the situation with the library. Judge Pratt added that she has been in the probate court since January of 2005, and she believes that she sees an average of five to ten pro se clients, who they regularly send to the Law Library to obtain forms. She added that many of the people they send to the library are indigent people who cannot afford to hire an attorney, and she believes that the library is a very invaluable tool to have inside the City-County building. Judge Zore added that he sends people to the Law Library as well.

Chair Vaughn asked if the staff has been reduced at the Detention Center. Judge Pratt answered that the Consent Decree requires that a certain ratio of staff per child be maintained, but they have reduced the number of youth managers where possible. She said they have closed several pods and reduced the cap for the number of beds from 141 to 112. She said, however, some children have special needs and have to be in separate areas away from general population and they, therefore, cannot reduce that number any further. She said the positive side is that they are able to get Recovery Act funding for the Detention Center and JDAI.

Councillor Pfisterer asked how having knowledge of the CourTools changes policy and how the courts deliver services. Judge Altice answered that it helps to quickly identify which courts are having problems and which areas have the most people in jail in order to provide help to those areas that are in need.

Councillor Pfisterer asked about the decrease in equipment costs and the increase in salaries. Ms. Patterson said that they will purchase equipment this year with stimulus funding and will not have the expense next year. She added that the court's 2009 projected spend for salaries is done differently because their employees get raises on their anniversary dates instead of the beginning of the year. Therefore, their spending continues to increase through the remainder of the year, which will result in a higher projected spend. Ms. Patterson said they actually have a total decrease of \$840,000 in Character 01 for 2009, but they will also have an increase of \$525,000

next year because they are mandated to increase the salaries of their current probation officers for longevity. She said this is part of a state-set schedule.

Councillor Moriarty Adams said that she is concerned about the decrease in Character 01, especially since the COIT was raised to accomplish certain public safety initiatives. She asked how that amount of decrease in salaries will affect the courts. Ms. Patterson answered that the decrease will affect the courts and all of its operations.

Councillor Moriarty Adams said that she also notices a decrease in the health insurance, pensions and social security. She asked if this is due to a decrease for the City. Ms. Patterson answered that many of the decreases are due to the closing of the drug lab, as it has been privatized. She said there are also some decreases in Character 02, Laboratory Supplies, and in Character 03, Shipping and Phones due to the closing of the lab. She said the private lab company will continue to do the services at the cost that the Superior Court was paying, so those probationers will not realize any increase for lab services.

Councillor Moriarty Adams asked about the decrease in postage and freight. Ms. Patterson answered that those expenses were attributed to the drug lab costs.

Councillor Cockrum asked why, under sources of revenue, the juvenile probation line is showing a decrease of over \$150,000. Ms. Patterson said they could not afford to continue spending \$319,000 for probation fees, because juveniles have limited resources and cannot pay like adults. She said they only collect between \$150,000 and \$180,000 per year from juveniles, and they typically budget every couple of years out of this particular fund, because not enough money is collected to fund an entire unit. She said, because of the budget crunch this year, a portion of a unit will be funded for \$150,000 this year.

Councillor Cockrum asked about the increase in the Conditional Release Fund category. Ms. Patterson answered that this fund is only used occasionally, and because of the budget constraints, some of the expenses are being moved to this category to use for next year. She said this fund has not been used in about five years, and she is cautious in doing this because it will deplete those special revenue funds. She said they will have to figure out new ways to fund the positions that are funded out of some of the special revenue funds, including Juvenile Probation Fund, Conditional Release Fund and Jury Pay Fund. These funds do not bring in enough money to fund the positions at the amounts necessary on a continuous basis.

Councillor Cockrum said, over time, there has been an increase in crime and an increase in the need for more courts. He said he would like to see a study performed to see if some of the small claims courts can be operated on a more full-time basis to relieve the load of the Superior Courts. Judge Altice said much of that is jurisdictional, but there has been some discussion of bringing small claims courts into the Superior Courts. However, those discussions have not gone very far.

Ms. Andrews asked what the Superior Courts 2009 budget for salaries was. Jason Dudich, Deputy Controller, Office of Finance and Management (OFM), answered that it was \$39.1 million. Ms. Andrews asked about personnel for the closing laboratory. Judge Certo answered that there will be a total savings of about \$700,000, of which about \$450,000 is for personnel costs. He said the goal for closing the lab was to reduce costs, as well as to improve services.

He said the private partner will be able to test for a variety of things for which the courts were not testing, such as alcohol. He said they are now able to determine if a person is using an alcoholic substance in violation of their probation order, obtain the results more quickly and accurately and possibly reduce Indianapolis' positive rate. He said they are also hoping to get alternate collection sites around the county through the lab partners, so that people do not have to come downtown each time they need to give a sample. He said this is part of a comprehensive plan to review the testing program of the Probation Department and try to make it more accessible for those on probation, as well as determine how often someone needs to be tested based upon risk assessments. Judge Altice added that accessibility is a huge factor and this will allow tests to be done on weekends and evenings. Judge Certo said that the employees of the laboratory were either placed with the company or transferred to other positions in probation.

Ms. Andrews asked what Character reflects the expenses of the Law Library. Ms. Patterson answered that the Law Library is budgeted in more than one sub-object. Ms. Andrews asked about the increase of Miscellaneous Income from \$26,000 to \$262,000. Ms. Patterson said that she believes that is an error, and they will look into that.

Mr. Ogden said he supports the Law Library, and stated that the law library at the IU Law School is open to the public, but the hours are sometimes restricted and it is not close to the courts. He commented that maybe the Superior Court should look at entering into a partnership with the IU Law School to utilize students and help offset the costs.

Mr. Ogden said, with respect to probation, he believes that non-consumption of alcohol should not be a condition of probation for people who were not convicted of an alcohol offense. Judge Certo said that non-consumption of alcohol is a standard condition of probation, and it is communicated when a person signs up for probation. He said there is a list of things that probationers cannot do, and spot checks are done to ensure that probationers are doing what they need to do at all times. He said he also believes that alcohol restrictions should apply if alcohol is an indicator that has been involved in a person's past offenses or other problems in their personal lives. Judge Certo said he would like for the Probation Department to help offenders keep from re-offending and not be involved in areas of people's lives that are not necessary for probation. However, probationers must comply with the rules as currently set. Councillor Oliver said that he was unaware that alcohol restriction was a general condition of probation.

[Clerk's note: Chair Vaughn called for a ten minute recess and Councillor Brown left at 8:06 p.m.]

Marion County Clerk

Beth White, Marion County Clerk, introduced Melanie Chastain, Chief Fiscal Deputy, and Scott Hohl, Chief of Staff. Ms. White's budget is attached as Exhibit F and includes the following key points:

- Court Records
 - Increased workload
 - Criminal
 - Vast majority of increase is due to traffic tickets.

- Civil
 - Unfortunately, the increased types of civil cases are of civil collections and mortgage foreclosures.
 - Believe this to be a sign of the times and a product of the difficult economy.
- The Clerk's office is not getting additional staff to handle the increased cases.
- Mortgage foreclosure
 - The Clerk's office uses a variety of efforts to stem the tide of foreclosures and to help homeowners facing foreclosure.
 - The initiatives used, including mediation, have been instituted by the Legislature state-wide.
 - The filings are continuing to increase.
 - A change in the notice requirements resulted in a slow-down in the filings for July of 2009. However, there has been a significant increase since August 1.
 - Typically there were about 40 to 45 cases per day, but since August 1, there are about 60 cases per day.
- Flexible options
 - The Clerk's office oversees access to court records.
 - Within the budget, the number and access of public terminals are being increased, so that the public is able to research court records in the Clerk's office.
 - Sheriff sale information will be made available to the public at no charge to active neighborhood associations registered with the City.
 - This will help neighborhood associations track problem properties in their neighborhoods.
- What's next
 - Online case filings need Supreme Court approval.
- Marriage licenses
 - The average number of licenses issued has been stagnant.
 - What's next
 - E-file applications will be available within the next year.
- Child support
 - The State handles wage assignments and checks through the mail.
 - Unclaimed payments are being sent to custodial parents.
 - Flexible payment options
 - Payment windows have been extended to 4:30 p.m.
- Fiscal agent for courts
 - All fees and fines are paid to the Clerk's office.
 - Expanded payment options
 - A dramatic increase of people utilizing the flexible options over a short period of time.
 - Reduces the number of people who have to go to court at 10th Street and Post Road.
 - A small convenience fee is associated with the other options, but the customers seem to feel it is worth it.

- Revenue sources
 - The Clerk's office does not generate enough revenue to cover their budget.
 - Perpetuation Fund is for the perpetuation of records.
 - Title IV-D Incentive Fund is arranged by the federal government based on the Clerk's office's child support collection efforts.
 - Enhanced Access Revenue Fund is for enhanced access of court records.
- 2010 projected revenue
 - Single largest source of revenue comes from service charges and various other fines and fees that are paid by the public to the Clerk's office.
- Clerk's office budget
 - The budget has been reduced by 5%, as per instructions by OFM.
- Character 01 breakdown
 - Employs 144 full-time equivalents (FTEs), as it takes many people to serve the courts, collect fees and fines, issue marriage licenses, and be responsive to requests.
 - The Clerk's office has instituted an effort to increase the starting salaries of their employees to stem turnover and better compensate the employees.
 - The Clerk's office was losing many good employees to the courts because they paid about \$5,000 less than the courts.
 - The Clerk's office is now able to pay \$24,000 as a starting salary instead of \$20,000.
 - Employees are less at a poverty level.
 - The Clerk's office was able to increase the salaries of their employees while also realizing a decrease in their Character 01 budget.
 - This was possible due to creative staffing, moving of staff, increasing staff expectations, and serving more courts.
 - Restructured management to reduce turnover.
 - Child support and accounting have now been merged and have one manager over the entire department.
- Character 02 breakdown
 - The Clerk's office buys a lot of envelopes and file folders to support their office functions.
- Character 03 breakdown
 - ISA allocation has decreased by \$140,000.

Chair Vaughn asked if the Clerk's office is actively participating in the Judicial Technology and Automation Committee (JTAC) program. Ms. White answered in the affirmative, and explained that the JTAC program is an effort to coordinate all case management systems in the entire state. She said it is being phased in, and Marion County is not at the top of the implementation schedule. She said they have already implemented the protective order module and will work toward the marriage license module, but a full implementation of the state-wide case management system is some years away.

Chair Vaughn asked if the Clerk's office or Prosecutor's office is informed when a parent is late on child support payments. Ms. Chastain answered that the Clerk's office is not informed, and stated that delinquencies or non-payments can be researched, but it is not automatically reported.

Chair Vaughn asked Ms. White to explain the child support payment process. Ms. White said that child support is paid to her office pursuant to a court order, and the Clerk's office pays out that amount pursuant to the court order. She said they do not have any enforcement authority, as that is done through the Prosecutor's office. Chair Vaughn asked if there is anything in the system that would alert the Prosecutor's office or someone else if someone has not paid. Ms. Chastain answered that she is unsure.

Chair Vaughn said he received a number of complaints that the number listed on the traffic tickets is not valid to speak with someone. Ms. White said that they have made progress in resolving that issue. She said one of the problems is that the phones ring at the court office, but may not get answered due to heavy volume. She said there was also a problem with processing online and over-the-phone payments, because of lag between the issuance of the ticket and inputting the ticket in the system. Ms. White said they are continuing to work toward improving that and providing better customer service.

Chair Vaughn asked how many of the Clerk's employees received raises as a result of Mayor Gregory Ballard's commitment to raise all employees' salaries to the federal poverty level. Ms. White answered that none of her employees received raises for that reason, as she was unaware of the request.

Councillor Pfisterer asked what the federal poverty level is. Mr. Reynolds said that he believes that the City's lowest grade will be moved to \$22,100. Councillor Pfisterer asked how going to certified mail has reduced the Clerk's office's expenditure for postage. Ms. White said that they have gone to a different process, and now use a vendor to do it electronically, similar to receiving mail by FedEx or UPS. She said this has resulted in significant savings.

Councillor Pfisterer asked if the neighborhood organizations are made aware of the Sheriff's sales and the new program. Ms. White answered that they work with the Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center (INRC) to get the information to all neighborhood associations registered with the City.

Mr. Ogden said that he appreciates that the Clerk's office was able to raise salaries for their employees. He asked if all traffic tickets get assigned a case number. Mr. Hohl answered in the affirmative.

Marion County Sheriff's Department (MCSD)

Sheriff Frank Anderson, MCSD, distributed the Sheriff's office's 2008 progress report (attached as Exhibit G). He said that he has tried to set the cornerstone of the Sheriff's Department on accountability, professionalism, excellence and efficiency. Sheriff Anderson introduced Chief Deputy Kerry Forestall; Colonel John Layton; Director Louis Dezelen, Administration Division; Deputy Chief Gary Tingle, Law Enforcement Division; Deputy Chief Joseph McAtee, Communications Division; Deputy Chief Shirley Challis, Civil Division; Deputy Chief Mike Turner, Jail Division; Director Curt Langhammer; Liberty Hall, Michelle Ryder, Assistant Warden, Jail II; Melanie Turner, Managing Director, Jail II; and special guest, Louis McKinney, former Director, US Marshall service.

Chief Forestal discussed the Sheriff's Office's budget. His presentation is attached as Exhibit H and includes the following key points:

- Table of organization
 - Human Resources
 - Recruited and contacted 2,225 applicants, 71 of which were hired.
 - Required academy training is 1,600 hours and in-service training is 1,000 hours.
 - There is a 12-week training course, which is the most extensive training in Indiana.
 - Warrants Section
 - Has served 3,681 warrants, 2,400 of which are felonies and 1,600 are murders.
 - Courtline Deputies
 - Transports 70,000 inmates to and from the courts each year.
 - Sex and Violent Offender Registry
 - Includes eight deputies and conducts 1,690 field visits of the nearly 3,000 sex and violent offenders on the streets that are registered in Marion County.
 - Reserve Deputies
 - Primary job is to serve warrants and serve as support for sex and violent offenders.
 - Contributed \$5,700 last year.
 - Gang Task Force
 - Based in the jail, more directly in the Arrestee Processing Center (APC).
 - Interviews potential gang members and has developed a gang data base of 1,700 gang members which is shared with IMPD, the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), and other agencies.
 - APC
 - Approximately 52,000 street arrests are processed each year.
 - Jails
 - Daily capacity of approximately 2,800 inmates.
 - Transport
 - Forty two thousand three hundred detainees are transported from the street to the APC from all law enforcement agencies in Marion County.
 - Another 40,000 detainees are transported throughout the State to other facilities and to and from Marion County.
 - Global Positioning System devices were installed on local transport vans with the intent to allow dispatchers to see the closest van to a requested run.
 - Dispatch
 - Processes approximately 2,200 911 calls per day, resulting in an overall cost of about \$1.2 million.
 - Dispatched 753,000 emergency runs in a response time of about six seconds. The goal is to keep response times under 10 seconds.
 - This includes calls to 327-3811, the non-emergency police line.

- Community Liaison
 - Attends all community functions to ensure that the community understands 911 service centers and how to report problems with the center.
- Building Security
 - One of the primary goals for building deputies is to secure the City-County building, which resulted in about 850 arrests last year.
 - Approximately 8,000 people are in the City-County building per day.
 - Serves 140,000 tax warrants, 81,000 papers of protective orders, and 2,196 civil warrants.
- Key department accomplishments in 2009
 - Relationship with Ivy Tech Community College
 - Nine-week training is recognized as a nine-hour course toward a degree if the person decides to attend Ivy Tech.
 - Standardized testing so that all deputies take the same entrance exam no matter what division of the Sheriff's Department they work in.
 - Fourteen civilians who had take-home vehicles last year do not have them this year.
- MCSD vehicle inventory
 - During the original merger, the MCSD assumed all transportation of prisoners off the street. Therefore, transport increased due to acquiring vans from IMPD to handle the transportation demands.
- Compare sedans to motorcycles
 - The two people who were used to drive the motorcycles were sexual offender deputies who would have been out in a vehicle.
- Part of the Sheriff's goal was a three-year program to obtain national certification.
- Department demographics
 - The minority percentage is believed to represent the population of Marion County.
- Medical care is only provided to inmates at Jail II for the first two days.
 - After two days, the MCSD assumes those medical costs.
- Liberty Hall was created as a way to separate females out of the jail.
- The Clock Round System is a way to better track inmates at all times.
- Character 03
 - Increase is for health care from a private entity that worked for Wishard Hospital and for the Jail II contract for an additional 1,152 prisoners.
- Character 04
 - Purchased replacement vehicles
 - Purchased 34 Dodge Chargers and 16 used cars from Speedway.
 - The used cars were purchased at \$5,900 per car to support the Law Enforcement Division that serves warrants.

Chair Vaughn asked if all 71 of the recruited officers will be uniformed. Director Dezelan answered that they will be across the entire department. Chief Forestal said they sent letters to those persons who were also interested in the Fire Department asking them to consider the Sheriff's Department while waiting to hear from the Fire Department.

Chair Vaughn asked if the GPS devices are the same kind that allow them to see where other officers are. Chief Forestal answered in the affirmative. He said that it also tells the speed and direction of the vehicle. Chair Vaughn asked if regular law enforcement vehicles have the same GPS device. Chief Forestal answered in the negative.

Chair Vaughn asked for Chief Forestal to explain the difference between calling 911 and 327-3811. Chief Forestal answered that 911 should only be called in emergency situations and 327-3811 should be used for all non-emergency calls.

Chair Vaughn asked about the \$1 million difference between the 2009 adopted budget and the 2009 projected spend. Doug King, CFO, MCSD, answered that he believes the difference is associated with stimulus funding. Chair Vaughn asked if the stimulus money was not anticipated. Mr. King answered in the affirmative.

Councillor Scales asked how allowing reserve officers who work 25 hours per month to take vehicles home can be justified. Chief Forestal said that he is amazed that they are able to get these people to come out and put their life on the line for the little that they are compensated. He said these officers' jobs are to serve violent sexual offenders by going to their homes to check on them or serve warrants. He said these officers are not scheduled in eight-hour increments, they are not paid benefits, and they respond on short notice. Councillor Scales asked if the reserve officers are limited as to when and how they use the motorcycles with respect to weather. Chief Forestal answered that the officers can go out during almost any weather, as they have weather gear. He said there are "pool cars" available for those officers to use in really bad weather. "Pool cars" are the cars that are loaned out to officers when they are unable to drive their regular vehicles.

Councillor Pfisterer asked why Character 01 is increasing for 2010. Mr. King said that it was for the 3% increase for deputies and dispatchers negotiated by the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP). Councillor Pfisterer asked about the increase in office supplies of \$659,000, telephones of \$279,000, and other charges of \$4,870,000. Mr. King answered that the increase in office supplies is due to the stimulus money that was received in 2009 and is not included in 2010. The telephone charges are for amounts that were not paid in 2009 for landline phones; and the other charges are to try to catch up on contractual charges for Corrections Corporation of America (CCA), as they have been behind on the payments since 2004.

Councillor Pfisterer asked about the 71 recruits. Director Dezelan answered that the recruits are replacement recruits.

Councillor Cockrum asked if the Sheriff's office is still in arrears with Health and Hospital. Mr. King answered in the affirmative, but added that the Sheriff's Department is catching up on those charges as well.

Chair Vaughn asked if the Warrants Division covers all outstanding warrants. Chief Forestal answered in the affirmative. Chair Vaughn asked if IMPD has a warrants division. Chief Forestal answered in the negative, and stated that that they sometimes do warrant sweeps with the MCSD.

Chair Vaughn asked if the Sheriff's office is picking up all of the transferring of inmates. Chief Forestal answered in the affirmative. Chair Vaughn asked if IMPD has any shuttle vans. Chief Forestal answered in the negative and stated that the Sheriff's office took over this responsibility as part of the merger.

Chair Vaughn said there were previous discussions about teleconferencing pre-trials for people awaiting trials. He asked if any headway has been made to move forward with this. Chief Forestal answered that they are still working toward that with the courts.

Councillor Oliver asked how the Sheriffs office achieved the 24% African American rate. Sheriff Anderson answered that he believes that it is attributed to the economy and the efforts that his team makes in extending the opportunity.

Ms. Andrews asked how much the Sheriff's office is behind on their contract with Jail II. Mr. King answered that the increase represents about three months of arrearage at about \$1.5 million per month, and there is an annual increase of about \$400,000. Ms. Andrews asked if the Sheriff's office will be caught up by the end of 2010. Mr. King answered in the negative, and stated that the increase will allow them to pay 12 months of service from CCA, but they would include three months from last year. Therefore, they will still be behind three months for next year. Mr. Reynolds added that there are many variables to the arrearage that is owed to Jail II, but one factor is the population of inmates. Ms. Andrews asked what the additional money in that line item is for. Mr. King answered that it is to pay Health and Hospital, but those charges come out of the Professional Services line. Mr. Reynolds added that the Sheriff's office is also trying to catch up on their contractual obligation with Health and Hospital. He said that Health and Hospital provides medical services to inmates at about \$10 million per year, but the Sheriff's office has historically only paid \$4 million. Ms. Andrews asked when the Sheriff's office will be caught up with Health and Hospital. Mr. Reynolds answered that they will be caught up with Health and Hospital by the end of 2010.

Ms. Andrews asked if one reserve officer is assigned a motorcycle and a vehicle. Chief Forestal answered that he does not believe that to be the case, but he will check into it to be sure. He said that is not the goal, but this was a pilot program to determine the savings.

Ms. Andrews asked if there is any monitoring of part-time jobs, if there is any pre-approval on additional jobs, and if a fee is assumed for the use of a vehicle or equipment used for part-time jobs. Chief Forestal answered that officers have to report part-time employment, but the Sheriff's office does not collect a fee for the use of the vehicle or equipment.

Chair Vaughn asked if the Sheriff's budget accounts for the reduction of Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in Marion County. Chief Forestal answered that the reduction will not take place until 2014.

Mr. Ogden said that he is concerned that the City is in such debt with CCA for Jail II. He said he thought that medical care, except for very serious cases, was included in the City's contract with CCA. Mr. Ogden asked why the commissary fund is not included in the budget. Chair Vaughn answered that the commissary fund is not part of the City-County budget, as it is generated by payments of services provided to inmates. He said as he understands it, the Sheriff is able to

spend that money in certain designated fashions according to Indiana Code. Mr. Ogden asked why the telephone money is going into the commissary fund. Kevin Murray, Sheriff's office's Legal Counsel, answered that it is able to be done according to Indiana Code.

With no further business pending, and upon motion duly made, the Public Safety and Criminal Justice Committee of the City-County Council was adjourned at 9:54 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ryan Vaughn, Chair
Public Safety and Criminal Justice Committee

RV/nsm

Marion County Prosecutor's Office
Carl J. Brizzi, Prosecutor



2010 Budget
August 19, 2009

Mission Statement



The Marion County Prosecutor's Office seeks to place public safety as the number one priority and responsibility of government. We are dedicated to holding criminals accountable for their actions, preserving the rights of victims and continually seeking justice, all while maintaining the highest of ethical standards.

Impact in the Courtroom



⌘ Cases where Defendant is Convicted of at least one felony in 2008

90% in Narcotics and Firearms Division

90% in Major Felony Division

85% in Homicide Division

⌘ In 2008 Marion County Deputy Prosecutors sentenced criminals to **10,000** years in prison.

Impact on Re-Entry



⌘ 5,000 inmates from DOC returning to Marion County annually

⌘ MPCO efforts include participation in Annie E. Casey effort for successful reintegration of inmates back into community.

⌘ Mayor's Reentry Task Force



Impact on Neighborhoods

- ❖ Attended 706 meetings, and in contact with over 11,194 residents of Marion County
- ❖ 16,504 hours of community work service performed – over \$120,000 in free labor
- ❖ Over 3,000 estimated contacts with the Latino Community
- ❖ 2800 requests for assistance from MCPO Community Prosecution by LEAs.



New Outreach Programs

- ⌘ *Crosswalk*
- ⌘ *Intervention Before Escalation*
- ⌘ Gang identification & investigation
- ⌘ Dangers of “sexting”

Seeking Alternative Funds



Grants Awarded

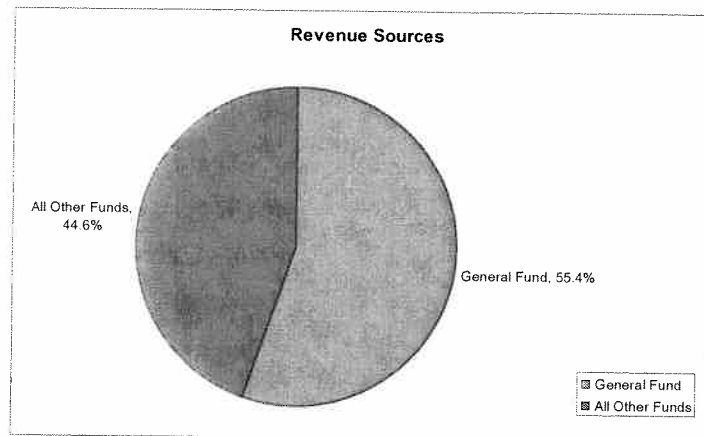
- ⌘ Indiana Criminal Justice Institute - 8
- ⌘ Family Social Services Administration
- ⌘ Indiana Dept. of Child Services
- ⌘ Department of Justice
- ⌘ Indiana Housing Authority
- ⌘ Recovery Act Funding – Forfeiture Unit

Seeking Alternative Funds



Grants sought

- ⌘ Conflict Resolution
- ⌘ Latino Victim Advocate
- ⌘ Community Prosecution Special Projects Prosecutor
- ⌘ Community Court Prosecutor



2010 Budget by Fund

Source	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Projected Spend	2010 Dept Request	2010 Introduced	Difference: (Introduced vs. Projected)
COUNTY GENERAL FUND	13,704,446	13,893,143	13,199,101	12,952,982	12,952,982	-246,119
LAW ENFORCEMENT	226,934	341,360	217,782	239,215	239,215	21,433
LAW ENFORCEMENT/EQUITABLE SHARING	0	37,508	9,181	0	0	-9,181
DIVERSION	666,219	704,669	706,614	706,614	706,614	0
DRUG FREE COMMUNITY	46,825	47,500	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
FEDERAL GRANTS	2,231,061	2,493,013	2,795,184	2,661,062	2,661,062	-134,122
STATE GRANTS	0	310,558	837,150	893,310	893,310	56,160
STIMULUS FUNDS-FEDERAL	0	0	67,034	453,225	453,225	390,191
DEFERRAL PROGRAM FEE	3,950,751	4,251,567	5,448,659	5,448,659	5,448,659	0
Total:	20,825,336	22,079,317	23,296,705	23,375,067	23,375,067	78,362
Expenditure						
PERSONAL SERVICES	16,016,686	16,834,505	17,456,457	18,211,231	18,211,231	754,774
SUPPLIES	270,339	269,156	330,562	316,214	316,214	-14,348
OTHER SERVICES & CHARGES	4,463,093	4,888,261	5,590,106	4,764,394	4,764,394	-825,712
CAPITAL	75,197	87,396	119,580	83,228	83,228	-36,352
Total:	20,825,336	22,079,317	23,296,705	23,375,067	23,375,067	78,362

2009 Budget Characters



FUND	2009 Projected Spend	2010 Proposed	DIFFERENCE
Character 1	\$ 17,456,457	\$ 18,211,231	\$ 754,774
Character 2	\$ 330,562	\$ 316,214	\$ -14,348
Character 3	\$ 5,390,106	\$ 4,764,394	\$ -625,712
Character 4	\$ 119,580	\$ 83,228	\$ -36,352
<hr/>			
TOTAL	\$ 23,296,705	\$ 23,375,067	\$ 78,362

Employees



⌘ **FTEs**

⌘ **2009 Wage Control = 291.31**

⌘ **2010 Wage Control = 309.80**

Conclusion



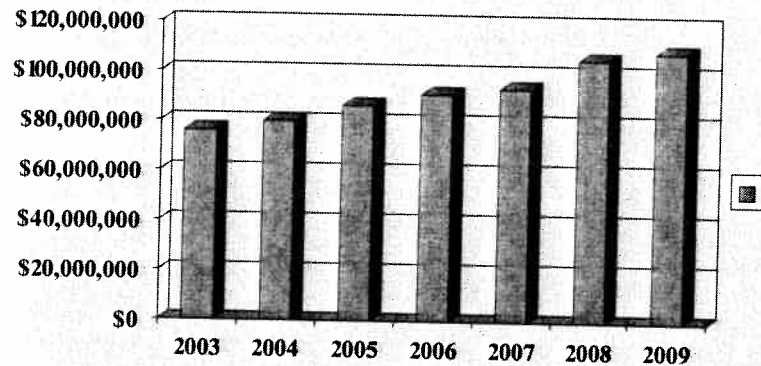
⌘ Questions?

Marion County Prosecutor's Office
Child Support Division
Carl J. Brizzi, Prosecutor



2010 Budget
August 19, 2009

Annual Collections Progress



Other Objectives



- ⌘ Establish Paternity for children born out of wedlock
- ⌘ Assist single parents in establishing child support orders
- ⌘ Assist single parents in enforcing child support orders
- ⌘ Assist single parents in enforcing medical orders.
- ⌘ Provide assistance to single parents in other states



Locations to Obtain Service

- ⌘ Downtown: 251 East Ohio
- ⌘ Flanner House
- ⌘ Lawrence Trustee's Office
- ⌘ Wayne Township Trustee's Office
- ⌘ Center Township Trustee's Office
- ⌘ Kingsway Multi-Service Center



2009 Budget by Fund

Source	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Projected Spend	2010 Dept Request	2010 Introduced	Difference: Introduced vs. Projected
COMMUNITY CENTER FUND	4,839,890	3,912,436	4,891,362	4,705,981	4,705,981	-185,381
PROSTATE/HEALTHCARE/DEPENDENT FUND	427,647	489,498	0	0	0	0
Total	5,297,537	5,401,834	4,891,362	4,705,981	4,705,981	-185,381
Expenditure						
PERSONAL SERVICES	3,739,904	3,561,312	3,265,390	3,434,425	3,434,425	169,035
SUPPLIES	48,949	48,970	48,476	48,970	48,970	0
OTHER SERVICES & CHARGES	1,308,684	1,789,280	1,577,002	1,218,586	1,218,586	-358,416
CAPITAL	0	2,252	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Total	5,297,537	5,401,834	4,891,362	4,705,981	4,705,981	-185,381

2010 Budget Characters



FUND	2009 Projected Spend	2010 Proposed	DIFFERENCE
Character 1	\$ 3,265,390	\$ 3,434,425	\$ 169,035
Character 2	\$ 48,970	\$ 48,970	\$ 0
Character 3	\$ 1,573,002	\$ 1,218,586	\$ -354,416
Character 4	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 0
<hr/>			
TOTAL	\$ 4,891,362	\$ 4,705,981	\$ -185,381

Employees



⌘ FTEs

⌘ 2010 Wage Control = 85

⌘ 2009 Wage Control = 92

Conclusion



- ❖ Continued service improvement
- ❖ Outstanding return on cost of the program
- ❖ Federal cost reimbursements enhance the value of the program

MCPO Fixed Costs

County General & Deferral Fund 2009 Budgets



Totals for Character 2, 3, & 4	\$	4,243,542.00
FIXED COSTS		
Character 2		
Supplies	\$	262,241.00
Character 3		
Rent	\$	1,177,903.00
Building Authority Rent	\$	9,899.00
ISA Charges	\$	1,426,632.00
Phone Charges	\$	150,000.00
Law Enforcement Payments	\$	450,000.00
Expert Witness	\$	50,000.00
Legal/Consulting Services	\$	120,000.00
Pauper Transcripts	\$	95,000.00
Copier Rental	\$	125,000.00
Printing	\$	30,000.00
Postage	\$	65,000.00
Vehicle Maintenance	\$	15,000.00
Training	\$	47,750.00
TOTAL FIXED COSTS	\$	4,024,425.00
	\$	219,117.00

**Presentation of the Marion Circuit Court to the City-County Council
of Indianapolis, Marion County of August 19, 2009**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Public Safety Committee,

Thank you for this opportunity to discuss the accomplishments and future challenges of the Circuit Court. I realize that you have limited time and a long agenda, so I have pared our presentation to 15 minutes. We'll begin with a report on the Paternity Division by its supervising Commissioner Alicia Gooden.

Before you hear directly from Commissioner Gooden, let me say that the best decision I've made so far was asking Alicia to stay on. Before making that decision, I spoke with dozens of attorneys who regularly practice before her and the sentiment was almost unanimous for her retention.

In addition to overseeing the Paternity Court, the Circuit Court handles a wide variety of cases ranging from routine Name Change Petitions to lengthy, complex rehabilitations of failing insurance companies. We have approximately 2,000 cases pending, which does not count the numerous individual claims in a rehabilitation case or the multiple issues which may arise in a tax sale. The number of new cases assigned to our Court last quarter was just shy of 600, an unusually high figure for this Court. In sum, the Circuit Court General Division, much like its Paternity Division, is very busy. Managing that high volume in an efficient and fair manner is the principal challenge facing the Circuit Court.

Thanks in large part to the cooperation and helpfulness of my predecessor Ted Sosin and the advice of a Transition Committee, headed by local attorney Fay Williams, we have received and implemented

several ideas designed to meet this challenge. (Fay was joined by local attorneys Tom Ruge, Lewis and Kappes, Pat Rios, Martha Hollingsworth of Bingham and McHale and Dan Ladendorf.)

The Committee quickly realized that the physical environment of the Paternity Court was retarding the Court's operation. Improving that environment was set in motion by Judge Sosin and this Council with a \$50,000 appropriation in 2008. We supplemented that effort by redesigning the layout of the office and reception areas. We will create more work area without using more space by placing a large, enclosed cubicle in the hallway leading to the main courtroom. This cubicle, which should be in place in the very near future, will be reserved for private client conferences, as well as negotiation sessions. The cubicle will accommodate as many as five persons.

The Transition Committee also recommended that at least one bailiff be able to speak Spanish. The need for such language capability is frequently present in Paternity Court as well as in proceedings supplemental, name changes, and hardship driver's licenses cases. In June we hired Derek Peterson as a bailiff. Derek is fluent in Spanish. Spanish speaking capability will be a consideration for future non-judicial positions in Paternity Court.

A third major recommendation of the Transition Committee was greater use of electronic technology. The Court is cooperating with a private firm "Court Call" to allow designated hearings to be conducted by conference calls rather than in-person hearings. "Court Call" relieves court personnel of the often time-consuming task of setting up and conducting a conference call. The party requesting the telephone conference pays "Court Calls" fees. The Court incurs no expense. The Court will also cooperate with the Superior Court in testing E-filing.

The most important technological advance was the Court placing its calendar on the Circuit Court web page. This posting not only assists the Court in setting proceedings, but it also increases the transparency of Court operations. Permit Derek and me to demonstrate.

Finally, the Committee endorsed the Court's proposal to eliminate part-time judicial positions. The Indiana Supreme Court has frequently advised Courts to hire full-time judicial officers to maximize efficiency and minimize conflicts of interest.

As of September 11, Mark Jones will become the Circuit Court's full-time Commissioner replacing our two part-time Commissioners. As you may recall, Mark was appointed by the Indiana Supreme Court to preside as a temporary Judge in Criminal Court 5 this past winter. We are fortunate to have him.

Fiscal Issues on the Horizon

Like most Marion County citizens, I appreciate the need for budgetary restrictions at a time of recession and falling revenues. Nonetheless, I want to identify three current issues affecting the Circuit Court with fiscal implications.

First, it is very important to assure the continuation of Guardian Ad Litem services. The need for such services is especially acute in the most volatile and difficult cases in Paternity. We have heavily relied on Child Advocates, Inc. to provide in-depth investigative reports and aggressive advocacy for the interest of the children in these cases.

Child Advocates, Inc. may not be able, however, to provide such services in the future. If Child Advocates is unable to provide these services, the Court will have to provide comparable services, probably at substantial expense. To date, the Superior and Circuit Courts have helped Child Advocates identify possible alternative sources of funding. A more direct role may be necessary, especially if these applications are denied.

A second key issue is the elimination of disparities between Circuit Court and Superior Court compensation. For non-judicial Circuit Court employees this will mean generally modest upward adjustments of salaries. For our Commissioners, it will mean an opportunity to become Magistrates. The Magistrate position has 60-80 percent state funding and offers a higher salary and pension than the Commissioner position which is 100% county funded.

Marion County is the only major urban county in which the Circuit Court is not authorized to appoint Magistrates. The Legislature's overlooking of Marion County in this regard deprives our County of needed revenues and results in salary inequities between our Commissioners and other appointed judicial officers here and outside of Marion County. For example, to my knowledge no appointed judicial officer has more responsibility and experience than Commissioner Gooden. Yet, unless she leaves the Paternity Court, she will be unable to receive the additional benefits of being a Magistrate.

Finally, in the near future we will need to address the need for an additional Reporter(s). The Paternity Court has one Reporter and four dockets. That is of course not a normal staffing ratio. More importantly, it is wholly inadequate.

In closing, we recognize that the accomplishments made to date are just steps, albeit important ones, towards our mutual goals of an open, fair, and efficient court. We appreciate the opportunity to work with the Council in meeting these goals and the privilege of serving the residents of Indianapolis.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Louis Rosenberg", written over a horizontal line.

Louis Rosenberg, Judge
Marion Circuit Court

**Marion Circuit Court, Paternity Division
2000-2010 Budget**

I. Significant strides since last presentation, in both personnel and space

- A. June 2008, gained 2 FT commissioners, bringing total to 4
 - i. Allowed Sheryl Lynch and me to devote more time to complex cases, helped streamline caseload so can be heard more quickly, and reduced the turnaround time for pleadings and orders
 - ii. Having these Judicial Officers has given us time to form partnerships with CCFC, Workforce, Inc., EMS, and PACE/OAR to provide job training and assistance, along with other services to parents.
- B. Since last year's budget presentation, gained an additional FT bailiff to assist with ever-growing caseload
- C. Few months ago, new courtroom and office space was competed
 - i. Reduced congestion in primary office for members of the public, given staff more room to perform their duties and boosted office morale, and allowed more cases to be heard in the PD area, rather than other parts of the building
- D. All positive progress – thank you.

II. Paternity Division growth – “recession proof”

- A. 2008: 4245 JP cases and 2238 through July 31, 2009; doesn't include Redocketed cases, vast majority of our caseload
- B. Child support enforcement: 7848 as of August 11, 2009 – increase
- C. Through end of June, collected over 38 million; overall increase in child support collections of 3.12% over 2008 (bench warrants); on track to collect over one hundred million dollars total, of which Paternity Division is responsible for 70% of those collections

- D. Protective orders: in 2008, we had 508; as of July 31, 2009, we have had 354
 - i. Our court has 54% of all of the civil POs, filed in conjunction with a family law matter; one court vs. 12 civil courts
 - ii. Economic climate has led to an increase in DV incidents and Paternity Division has seen examples of this
- E. No reason to think that the numbers won't continue to increase; people are simply continuing to have children out of wedlock, regardless of their economic situation

III. Requesting in increase in our budget to bring the salaries of our non-judicial staff commensurate with the staff in Superior Court

- A. Currently, not one of my staff is being paid on par with their colleagues in the Superior court
- B. We have 4 courtrooms running daily, highest caseload of any other court, highest volume of litigants and pleadings, highest emotional volatility
- C. Embarrassing and unacceptable – one of bailiffs has worked for Circuit Court for 18 years, and still makes \$2500 less than other bailiffs with the same years of experience
- D. Hopeful that you will also view this discrepancy similarly and grant our request to have our staff adequately compensated

IV. Public safety and crime

- A. Ties remain crystal clear: boy killed by Mother's estranged boyfriend, Constance Payne, parents with filthy homes charged with Neglect
- B. Every case has a connection to crime and public safety: corresponding criminal case, one parent been convicted, or one or both parents engaging in criminal activity
- C. Continues to be imperative to devote adequate resources to Paternity Div of Circuit Court to enable us to better educate parents, strengthen families, and prevent and reduce crime
- D. We are making difference: graduation ceremony at Save the Youth/CCFC – men are less likely to return to criminal life b/c they are working full time and they are part of something productive; we want to continue on this path and with the

Council's continued support, we can continue to have positive outcomes.

Judge Dave Certo's remarks -August 19, 2009 Public Safety & Criminal Justica Committee

The Probation Department continues to invest in evidence-based practices and proven programs, tailoring probation plans to each probationer to achieve individual progress and reduce recidivism. Evidence-based practices emphasize measuring risk and intervening in ways that motivate probationers to comply with their conditions of probation.

Notable accomplishments and developments for fiscal year 2009 include:

- * Implemented principles and strategies endorsed by the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative such as expanded supervised release options for juveniles, including day reporting, evening reporting, and alternative shelter to ease crowding at the juvenile detention center.
- * Adapted policies, practices, and procedures to implement new Department of Child Services (DCS) requirements and procedures mandated by House Bill 1001.
- * Expanded and refined Probation Department administrative sanctions to reduce the number of probation violations filed by the Adult and Juvenile Divisions.
- * Changed staff classifications in the Arrestee Processing Center to move certified probation officers back to casework positions, resulting in cost savings of more than \$250,000 and providing more oversight for probationers.
- * Eliminated the Probation Department's Programs Unit and Special Projects Coordinator to achieve cost savings of more than \$300,000.
- * Trained all Probation personnel in motivational interviewing techniques, a proven strategy to improve probation outcomes and lower violation and recidivism rates.
- * Supervised more than 150,000 hours of community service work for IndyParks, the Department of Public Works, and other public and

charitable organizations through the Probation Department's Community Service Work Unit.

* Redesigned the Adult Intake process, applying existing technology to improve probationer compliance with probation orders and reduce their wait times to enroll.

* Continued to partner in the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership, a multi-agency law enforcement initiative, by conducting neighborhood sweeps, leading special investigations, sharing law enforcement intelligence, and other activities.



Marion Superior Court

Executive Committee

Hon. Robert Altice Jr., Presiding Judge
Associate Presiding Judges

Hon. Tanya Walton Pratt

Hon. Theodore Sosin

Hon. Gerald Zore

Statements of the Marion Superior Court
List speakers and areas by name

Include accomplishments to show a record of success

Present areas

Juvenile – Judge Tanya Pratt, Supervising Judge, Juvenile Detention Center

Probation – Judge David Certo, Supervising Judge, Probation Department

CourTools – Amitav Thamba



Marion Superior Court 2010 Budget Presentation

Hon. Robert Altice Jr. – Introduction

**Hon. Tanya Walton Pratt – Juvenile
Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)**

Hon. David Certo – Probation Initiatives

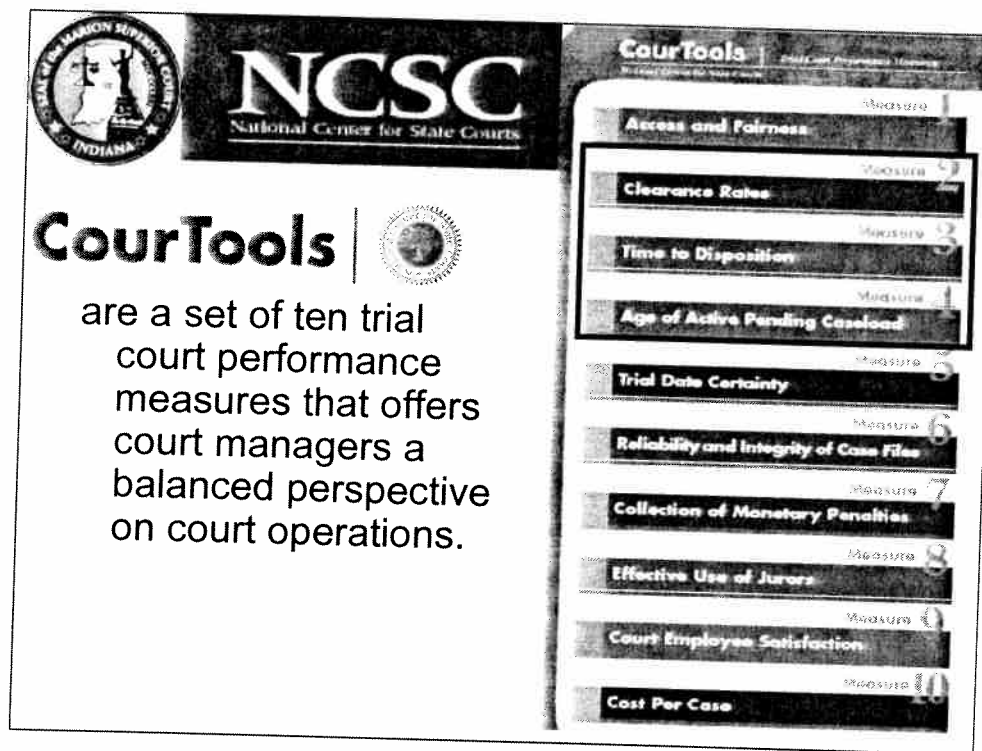
**Hon. Robert Altice Jr. – CourTools and
Efficiencies**

Statements of the Marion Superior Court
List speakers and areas by name

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Juvenile – Judge Tanya Pratt, Supervising Judge, Juvenile Detention Center
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CourTools – Amitav Thamba



Judge Altice -

Courts have long sought a set of balanced and realistic performance measures that are practical to implement and use.

The ten **CourTools performance measures** were designed by the National Center for State Courts to answer that call.

Measuring court performance can be a challenge. Understanding the steps involved in performance measurement can make the task easier and more likely to succeed. **CourTools supports efforts toward improved court performance by helping:**

- Clarify performance goals
- Develop a measurement plan
- Document success

Effective measurement is key to managing court resources efficiently, letting the public know what your court has achieved, and helping identify the benefits of improved court performance.

In designing the *CourTools*, the National Center integrated the major performance areas defined by the Trial Court Performance Standards with relevant concepts from successful performance measurement systems used in the public and private sectors.



CourTools



Measure

2

Clearance Rates

definition: The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

purpose: Clearance rate measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow.


This measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, on a monthly or yearly basis, or between one court and another.

CourTools


Judge Altice -

Knowledge of clearance rates by case type can help our court and justice system pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements can be made.

The Marion County Courts aspire to clear (i.e., dispose of) at least as many cases as have been filed/reopened/reactivated in a period by having a clearance rate of 100 percent or higher.



CourTools




Measure 3

Time to Disposition

definition: The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames.

purpose: This measure, used in conjunction with Measure 2 Clearance Rates and Measure 4 Age of Active Pending Caseload, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases.

It compares a court's performance with local, state, or national guidelines for timely case processing.



CourTools

Judge Altice - For all types of cases, time to disposition is a basic court management tool. Distinguishing between active and inactive cases are basic ingredients to understanding and improving case flow in our Courts.

Per the NCSC, cases that are in an official period of inactivity at the end of the reporting period should *not be included in this measure*.

Which Cases Are Included? There are two kinds of cases for which the time to disposition can be computed.

1. Typical cases that move through the system without interruption. When these cases are disposed or otherwise resolved by *Entry of Judgment during* the reporting period, they are be counted.

2. Case that had their progress interrupted and underwent a period of inactivity, but were *Reopened or Reactivated by the court and disposed of* during the reporting period. An example of this is a criminal case in which the defendant absconds after the case was filed. The case is *Placed on Inactive Status during this time, but when the defendant is apprehended* and returned to court, the case resumes and is disposed.

Or a Civil contract case that is *Placed on Inactive Status pending the outcome of bankruptcy proceedings*. Following those proceedings, the contract case resumes and



CourTools



Measure 4

Age of Active Pending Caseload

definition: The age of the active cases pending before the court, measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.

purpose: Having a complete and accurate inventory of active pending cases and tracking their progress is important.

This information helps focus attention on what is required to resolve cases within reasonable timeframes.

CourTools

Cases filed but not yet disposed make up the court's pending caseload.

Examining the age of pending cases makes clear, for example, the number and type of cases drawing near or about to surpass the court's case processing time standards. Once the age spectrum of cases is determined, the court can focus attention on what is required to ensure cases are brought to completion within reasonable timeframes. Because this pool of cases potentially requires court action.



Marion County Clerk's Office 2010 Budget Presentation



Presented by Marion County Clerk Beth White
August 19, 2009



Five Major Functions

- Custodian of court records
- Issuer of marriage licenses
- Trustee of child support payments
- Fiscal agent of the courts
- Chief election official



Court Records

- Accept and process new civil filings
- Maintain and update active criminal and civil court records
- Retain and archive old records



Court Records

- Increased workload
 - **Criminal**
 - Filed in Prosecutor's office

Total Criminal

2008	246,908
2007	226,537
2006	200,389

Breakdown of Total Criminal Cases

Traffic Tickets

2008	202,700
2007	182,695
2006	156,520

Criminal

2008	44,208
2007	43,842
2006	43,869



Court Records

- Increased workload
 - **Civil**
 - Many new cases filed with Clerk's office

Total Civil Cases

2008	64,012
2007	58,942
2006	58,127
2005	56,338
2004	53,788
2003	53,054



Court Records

- Increase in civil filings

Total Civil Filing

2008	45,830
2007	44,504
2006	42,891
2005	37,741
2004	38,620
2003	37,741



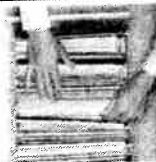


Court Records

- Civil Collections
 - Rent disputes, overdue credit cards

Total New Civil Collection Cases

2008	12,263
2007	10,850
2006	8,727
2005	8,263
2004	8,743
2003	7,433



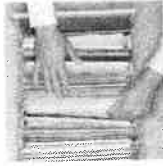
Court Records

- Mortgage Foreclosure
 - Mail summons, complaint and information about assistance through IFPN

Total New Foreclosure Filings

2008	9,462
2007	10,282
2006	9,351
2005	7,782
2004	7,013
2003	6,892





Court Records

- Flexible options
 - Online, fee-based records search
 - www.indygov.biz
 - Archiving more records on micro-film
 - Expanding payment options
 - Providing access to public information
 - More public terminals in office
 - Free access to online Sheriff Sale info
 - Training groups on how to use indygov.biz



Court Records

- What's next?
 - Online case filing
 - Move from JUSTIS to Odyssey
 - State-level foreclosure reforms



Marriage Licenses

- Issue licenses to Marion County or out-of-state residents
 - Apply in person
 - Valid for 60 days
 - Fees
 - \$18 for Marion County residents
 - \$60 for out of state residents
- Average 7,500 licenses each year



Marriage Licenses

- What's next?
 - E-file application
 - Credit/debit card payment option
 - Online record request for certified copies



Child Support

- Trustee of child support payments
 - State centralized collections in 2007
- Accept payments
 - Walk-in cash payments
 - Credit/debit card payments
 - Automatic electronic payment (EFT)
- Disburse payments to custodial parents



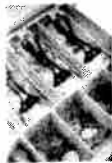
Child Support

- Unclaimed payments
 - After 5 years, forwarded to state attorney general
- Focus on matching unclaimed dollars to custodial parents
 - Since October 2008, released more than \$140,000 to custodial parents



Child Support

- Flexible options
 - Offer credit/debit card payments online, in office or over the phone
 - Expanded payment window hours
 - Increased number of payment windows



Fiscal Agent for Courts

- Collect and disburse court costs, fees and fines
 - Examples: traffic tickets, cash bonds, probation fees



Fiscal Agent for Courts

- Expanded payment options
 - Accept credit/debit cards for cash bonds, child support, traffic tickets, and copy, filing and probation fees

Traffic Court Payments

Year	Total Payments	Credit/Debit Card	Percent of Total
2008	123,865	29,380	23.72%
2007	128,428	24,482	19.06%
2006	112,146	13,627	12.15%



Revenue Sources

- General Fund
- Perpetuation Fund
- Title IV-D Incentive Fund
- Enhanced Access Revenue Fund



2010 Projected Revenue

Fund	Revenue Category	Projected Revenue
General Fund	Marriage License	\$ 50,000
General Fund	Service Charges	\$ 1,170,000
General Fund	Intergovernmental	\$ 162,000
Perpetuation Fund	Document Storage Fees	\$ 459,900
Perpetuation Fund	Intergovernmental	\$ 4,000
TOTAL		\$ 1,845,900



Clerk's Office Budget

	2010		
	<u>Proposed General Fund</u>	<u>Proposed Perpet. Fund</u>	<u>2010 Total Proposed</u>
Labor	\$ 4,660,127	\$ 349,964	\$ 5,010,091
Supplies	\$ 21,650	\$ 66,916	\$ 88,566
Services	\$ 1,241,304	\$ 76,532	\$ 1,317,836
Capt'l Exp.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
TOTAL	\$ 5,923,081	\$ 493,412	\$ 6,416,493
Change from 2009	\$ (322,072)	\$ 21,476	\$ (300,596)



Character 1 Breakdown

Character 1 - Labor

	General Fund	Perpetuation Fund	TOTAL
2010 Proposed	\$ 4,660,127	\$ 349,964	\$ 5,010,091
2009 Approved	\$ 4,844,879	\$ 191,410	\$ 5,036,289
Change	\$ (184,752)	\$ 158,554	\$ (26,198)



Character 1 Breakdown

- Reorganized management structure
- Working to reduce turnover
 - Restructured staff positions and pay
- Consolidated Child Support and Accounting payment area



Character 2 Breakdown

Character 2 - Supplies

	Perpetuation		
	General Fund	Fund	TOTAL
2010 Proposed	\$ 21,650	\$ 66,916	\$ 88,566
2009 Approved	\$ 38,889	\$ 64,506	\$ 103,395
Change	\$ (17,239)	\$ 2,410	\$ (14,829)



Character 2 Breakdown

- Implemented tighter controls
- Decreased toner cost by utilizing multi-function devices for printing, copying and faxing



Character 3 Breakdown

Character 3 - Services

	Perpetuation		
	General Fund	Fund	TOTAL
2010 Proposed	\$ 1,241,304	\$ 76,533	\$ 1,317,837
2009 Approved	\$ 1,361,385	\$ 212,020	\$ 1,573,405
Change	\$ (120,081)	\$ (135,487)	\$ (255,568)



Character 3 Breakdown

- Expanded use of certified mail alternative
 - Resulted in \$14,000 in cost savings for the first five months of 2009
- Additional efficiencies and savings
 - Parking space rent, saving \$12,000 per year
 - Copy service, saving \$12,000 per year

MARION COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

A PROUD PAST, A STRONG FUTURE



2008 PROGRESS REPORT

Message from Sheriff Frank J. Anderson



Greetings:

On behalf of the Marion County Sheriff's Department, I am pleased to share our 2008 Progress Report with you. From overseeing the state's largest jail system, to managing emergency communications, to protecting citizens at the center of Marion County's government, this Department is based on the cornerstones of accountability professionalism, efficiency and excellence.

Working together, we accomplished a great deal in 2008 in building a Department with a new mission that takes public safety to the next level in our community. It is based, in part, on my years of experience with the U.S. Marshals Service. Our new Law Enforcement Division is charged with the dogged pursuit of individuals with outstanding warrants, many of whom are hardened repeat criminals. In the first nine months of the Division's operation, they contributed to hundreds of arrests to enhance public safety in our community.

While we continue to make significant progress in all our Divisions, we still have more to do. Two years ago, the 35 year-old federal lawsuit over the unconstitutional conditions at the Marion County Jail was dismissed. While the Jail is not a nice place to stay, it is – and continues to be – constitutional. Through the efforts of the Marion County Criminal Justice Planning Council, of which I am a member, we continue to look for new ways to "widen the funnel" to avoid jail overcrowding by moving offenders through the system in an efficient and effective way.

The following pages highlight the work that the 1,100 men and women of the Marion County Sheriff's Department do every day to protect the public. I believe these law enforcement professionals are among some of the finest public servants in the nation. I am honored to serve with them in providing the very best in public safety to the people of Marion County.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Frank J. Anderson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Frank J. Anderson
Marion County Sheriff



Professionalism...

EXCELLENCE

Law Enforcement Division



Deputy Chief Gary Tingle

The Marion County Sheriff's Department's newest Division – the Law Enforcement Division – is responsible for implementing the Department's comprehensive and strategic crime fighting initiatives. The Division consists of three sections: Court Security, Warrants and Support Services.

Court Security

The Court Security Section manages the operations and security functions for the Marion County Courts. Comprised of a team of 82 law enforcement professionals, the bulk of the Section's operations consist of transporting inmates to and from all criminal courts and ensuring the courts are safe and secure for all participants in legal proceedings. Court Security Deputies also transport subpoenaed inmates to civil hearings, serve warrants, make outright arrests, and remand defendants into custody as ordered by the presiding Judge. In 2008, Court Security Deputies escorted

more than 70,000 inmates to and from court proceedings.

In addition to staffing more than 30 courts that operate daily in the City-County Building, Court Security also manages the complex logistics that come with high-profile cases, including those involving capital punishment, jury sequestration, and protection of members of the judiciary and their families.



Court Security Deputies escorted more than 70,000 inmates to and from court proceedings in 2008.

In 2008, the Court Security Section made consistent improvements to facilitate the safest environment possible in the courts. From enhancing deputy safety, to moving inmates in a more efficient way from the Jail to the Courts, to increasing training opportunities for its members, Court Security plays a key role in Marion County's judicial system.

Warrants

The Warrants Section manages and executes all Marion County criminal warrants in an effort to curb crime by habitual offenders. One of the Section's key responsibilities is to track down criminals who have failed to appear in court, have violated home detention or who already have warrants out for their arrest. These individuals, with tendencies toward gun violence, domestic violence, drug violence and other felonies, are more likely than other offenders to commit additional crimes. The Section strives to capture offenders before they commit their next crime.

The Section targets violent offenders, as well as those charged with felony violations. Of the 3,681 total warrants cleared during the Section's first year, approximately 66 percent, or 2,447, were for felony crimes.

The Warrants Section hit the streets on April 1, 2008, following specialized deputy training and orientation. The



following arrests occurred as a result of warrants served in Marion County from April 1 – December 31, 2008.

Homicide-related arrests	16
Drug-related arrests	452
Domestic violence-related arrests	485
Property crimes-related arrests	943

In the process of serving arrest warrants, MCSO deputies often seize weapons and narcotics. In the last year, deputies from the Warrants Section made 41 seizures involving weapons; many of them assault-type weapons. There were 30 seizures involving narcotics.

In addition to their field work, the Warrants Section has enhanced how it tracks felony warrants through data entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Investigative Research Specialists entered more than 1,400 felony warrants into NCIC, which allows



Accountability,

Efficiency,

Law Enforcement Division

for better tracking of fugitives by local, state and federal law enforcement and public safety agencies.

An important part of the overall strategy to reduce violent crimes in Marion County includes warrant sweeps involving many law enforcement agencies. The Warrants Section is responsible for identifying warrants from the targeted areas for these concentrated sweeps, which have netted a total of 99 arrests, as well as several leads integral to solving murders, drug crimes and burglaries. Partner agencies in these sweeps include: the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department; U.S. Marshals Service; the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Partnership; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Community Corrections; and the Marion County Prosecutor's Office.

When it comes to the whereabouts of offenders, the Section seeks input from the public. The Sheriff's Department web site is regularly updated with the "Top 5 Wanted by Sheriff Anderson," and features the mug shots and last known addresses of individuals with outstanding warrants.

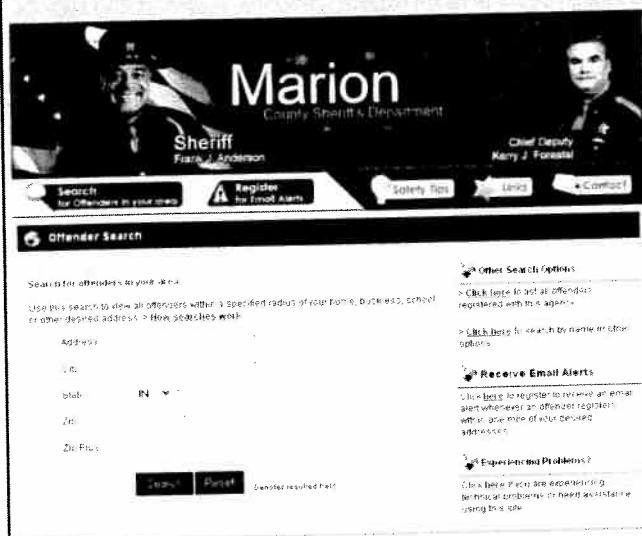
Support Services

Among its many duties, the Support Services Section tracks more than 3,000 sex and violent offenders through the county's Sex & Violent Offender Registry, and oversees the Reserve Deputy Program.

In 2008, the deputies assigned to the Sex Offender Registry Compliance Enforcement Unit remained vigilant in monitoring individuals who have been released from prison after serving sentences for violent and sex offenses. Approximately eight members of the Registry staff conducted 1,690 field visits in 2008 to ensure these offenders are living at the address listed on the registry. If an offender is not in compliance with federal, state and local laws, the Unit takes the necessary steps to track down and arrest the offender. In addition to monitoring sex and violent offenders, the Section's Deputies gather information about other criminal activities from fugitives. Deputies also proactively collect information about gang activities from offenders incarcerated in the Marion County Jail system. This intelligence is then shared with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.



MCSD introduces interactive tool to track sex offenders

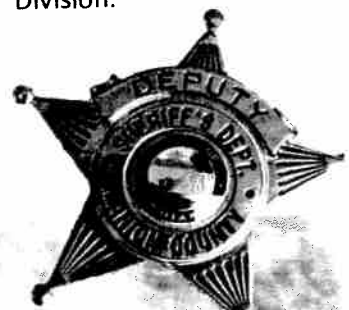


In 2008, Sheriff Anderson announced a partnership with Offender Watch, which allows community members to be more educated about registered sex offenders living in Marion County. In addition to providing background on the offender and the specific offense, this web-based, interactive program allows the public to sign up to receive email updates when offenders move in or out of their neighborhoods. It also sends an email alert when the verification cycles are up for renewal and offers a number of helpful safety tips for families and educators. The web site has received more than 14,000

hits since its public launch in June 2008. Offender Watch provides the service free of charge to the Department, in recognition of the MCSD's efforts in hosting the 2008 National Sheriff's Association Conference & Exhibition. In 2008, the Sex Offender Registry Compliance Enforcement Unit updated nearly 7,500 computer files on the Offender Watch system.

To learn more about Offender Watch, please visit <http://www.indy.gov/eGov/County/MCSD>.

The Reserve Deputies play a key role in supporting the Marion County Sheriff's Department. These men and women, all of whom perform their services on a volunteer basis, have a wide range of personal and professional backgrounds. In 2008, approximately 25 Reserves contributed nearly 5,700 hours to the Department assisting with everything from warrant sweeps, to monitoring sex offenders, to helping out in the Administrative Division.



Professionalism...

EXCELLENCE

Administration Division



Executive Director Louis A. Dezellan

The Administration Division provides essential support to the Department by implementing creative strategies to attract and engage employees, while also streamlining processes and procedures to benefit both the Department and the people it serves. The Administration Division is also responsible for forecasting the Department's budgetary needs. After countless hours of preparation, development and presentations, the Division helped establish a budget for 2009 of \$93 million.

Strengthening Human Resources

In 2008, the Division placed a strong emphasis on attracting and engaging top talent to the Department. Early in the year, the Jail Division was losing an average of five officers a month due to the challenging work environment.



The MCSD provides and requires the most extensive entry level training for non-patrol deputies in the State of Indiana.

Due to aggressive recruiting strategies and a new labor contract that increased salaries, all of the vacancies have been filled and the overtime costs were reduced by 69 percent.

The Division created the Planning and Research Section in 2008, which is charged with developing and implementing strategic plans for the Department. The Division also strengthened the Safety Officer position, which identifies and makes recommendations for the safety of all MCSD employees.

After months of development by the Information Services Section in 2008, a new automated personnel and finance system, "S.T.A.R.S.," took effect on January 1, 2009. The system is revolutionary for the Department in that it automates all MCSD human resource, finance and scheduling functions.

Enhancing Training Opportunities

In 2008, the Division placed a renewed focus on enhancing training opportunities for the men and women of the MCSD.

Prior to 2008, Jail and Building Deputies were hired through separate selection processes. In 2008, all new deputies

began participating in the same ten-week law enforcement training course at the Department's training academy. Jail Deputies also receive an additional six weeks of classroom and on-the-job training before they are assigned to their posts. Today, the MCSD provides and requires the most extensive entry level training for non-patrol deputies in the State of Indiana.

The Department also extended additional supervisor training to all MCSD sergeants, lieutenants and captains. A nationally recognized expert worked with all command staff to update them on laws concerning sex discrimination and sexual harassment.

The Department entered into a partnership with Ivy Tech Community College to make it possible for MCSD deputies to earn college credits when they graduate from the 12-week MCSD Basic Deputy Sheriff's Academy. These nine credit hours are applied once a deputy is enrolled in Ivy Tech's Associate of Applied Science in Criminal Justice Program. There is no fee for the credits and no class time required to receive the nine credits. The nine credit hours are equivalent to 120 hours of classroom and study time, and tuition valued at approximately \$855.



In 2008, the MCSD screened 4,000 individuals who applied for deputy positions, and hired 132 recruits.

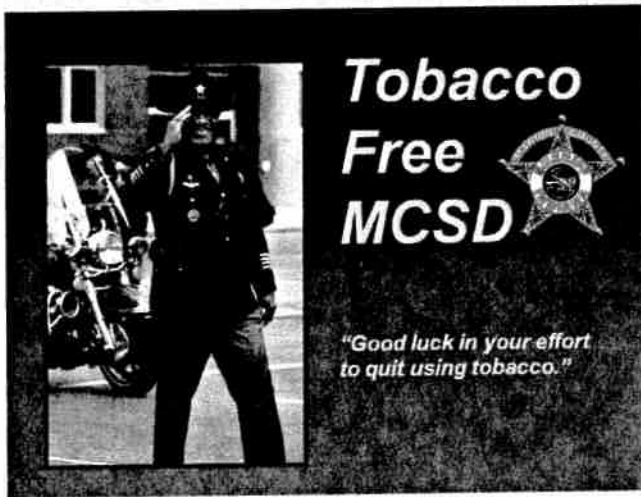
Accountability,

Efficiency,

Administration Division

Want to quit using tobacco? Try Tobacco-Free MCSD!

In June 2008, the MCSD launched an innovative partnership with the American Heart Association, Correctional Medical Services, the National Institute for Fitness and Sport, the Clarian Health Tobacco Control Center, and Life Services EAP to present *Tobacco-Free MCSD*. Recognizing that different quitting methods work for different people, *Tobacco-Free MCSD* offered MCSD members several options to end tobacco use, including a free six-week on-duty smoking cessation class for one hour a week, conducted by Clarian Health. With the Great American Smoke Out (November 20) as a target date, Sheriff Anderson encouraged employees through brochures, posters, emails and personal contact to quit using tobacco. Thirteen employees attended the smoking cessation class.



Streamlining and Professionalizing Processes and Procedures

The Division took several steps in 2008 to continually streamline and professionalize policies and procedures that positively affect the Department's daily operations.

Under the Administration Division's leadership, the Department asked the Institute for Public Safety Personnel to use a written test in evaluating potential deputies, which is more reflective of the variety of the MCSD's deputy positions. All deputy candidates are subjected to the same structured oral interview exam.

The Department also standardized the agility test and medical exam. Deputy candidates are screened through the offices of Public Safety Medical Services, which is a departure from the previous practice of conducting different medical exams for jail and building deputy candidates.

The Division also took several steps to further professionalize the Commissary's operations in 2008. Through a carefully researched request-for-proposal process, MCSD personnel developed specifications, met with vendors, interacted with City purchasing and witnessed several presentations by interested vendors. The contract was awarded to Canteen, a company that manages jail commissaries throughout the United States. Canteen is scheduled to begin operating the MCSD commissary system in July 2009.

Working in conjunction with the City of Indianapolis' Internal Audit Section, the Division helped facilitate an audit of all MCSD policies as they relate to purchasing and travel. The Department redesigned its policies where necessary to ensure appropriate purchasing guidelines and revised its travel policy to comply with policies utilized in other City and County agencies.

The Division's work in streamlining processes and procedures expanded beyond the internal functions of the MCSD. In September 2008, the Department implemented an Interactive Voice Response system that allows the public to call the Marion County Jail 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to obtain up-to-date inmate-specific information such as bond amount, charges, court locations and inmate location. This system handles about 65,000 calls a month, freeing up resources for improved constituent service as well as greater attention to facility security and the safety of Jail Deputies.

Professionalism...

EXCELLENCE



Civil Division



Deputy Chief Shirley Challis

Among its diverse range of duties, the Civil Division is charged with safeguarding the safety of the City-County Building, serving court documents and civil warrants, and returning funds to the taxpayers through its Tax Section.



for citizens interacting with government services. An estimated 900,000 people each year pass through its doors on their way to court, to meet with a probation officer, to pay taxes, to obtain a marriage license, or to attend a public meeting. At the heart of the building's operations are the Civil Division's Building Deputies.

In 2008, Building Deputies made a total of 836 arrests in the City-County Building, with an additional 25 arrests in Court 12. These deputies responded to 974 emergencies, which included panic, fire, medical and court alarms. At the same time, the Division's Deputies conducted 225 background checks for employment clearance. Building Deputies invested considerable hours at posts throughout the facility in an effort to keep the people in the building safe and the business of the city moving.

In 2008, Building Deputies logged the following hours at key locations:

- Mayor's Office Security (25th Floor)
 - . 2,312 hours
- City-County Building Garage
 - . 14,230 hours
- Marion County Jail Intake Security
 - . 8,760 hours
- Metal Detectors
 - . 13,690 hours

The entire Civil Division provided support to the Building Deputies in 2008, mainly during the months that saw increased traffic due to property tax concerns and the unprecedented numbers of voters who cast their ballot in the months leading up to the primary and general elections.

The Building Deputies also oversee the Juvenile Center and the Marion County Children's Guardian Home.

Tax Section

In 2008, the Indiana Department of Revenue issued more than 59,000 estimated billings for businesses and individuals. Because of the work of Tax Section Deputies, approximately \$9.1 million was collected for the taxpayers.

The hard work and diligence of these deputies led to more than 19,000 payments, with an estimated total of \$758,000 per month. After the first three quarters of



Public Service Section

The City-County Building is the center of Marion County's government and the size of a small Indiana city. Home to 3,000 employees who work there each day, it also is the hub of operations



Accountability,

Efficiency,

Civil Division



2008, the number of warrants issued by the Department of Revenue dropped dramatically due to system reorganization, but the Tax Deputies continued their work, nearly equaling the Section's 2007 totals.

Process Section

In 2008, the Division's Process Section served 78,451 court papers. Civil process also received 3,367 protective orders to assist families impacted by domestic violence.

Civil Warrants Section

In 2008, the Division's Warrants Section saw increased activity over 2007. Throughout the year,

Deputies worked in teams and made approximately 499 arrests, an increase of 87 from 2007. The total number of warrants served in 2008 was 2,196. More than 650 of these warrants were served outside of Marion County.

In addition to warrants served to resolve outstanding tax issues, the Warrant Teams worked 891 environmental warrants to clean up neighborhood nuisances. The Division also assigned ten deputies to assist in a warrant sweep which targeted offenders who had outstanding Criminal Domestic Violence warrants, taking them off the streets and putting their victims out of danger.



Civil Division is essential to a smooth election in a year of record voter turnout

In 2008, the Hoosier State played a key role in the historic primary and general elections, and the Civil Division was in the middle of the action. In May, Civil Division Deputies were assigned to township election sites, providing security throughout the primary election. After the polls closed, deputies stayed with the ballots and escorted them to the Marion County Clerk's Office, providing an enhanced level of security.

In October, the Marion County Election Board approved early voting for all registered voters in the county. During October through Election Day, the Division's Deputies went above and beyond their daily duties to safely and efficiently move voters through the process. An estimated 25,000 people cast their ballot early in the City-County Building. The deputies were able to maintain crowd control and secure the building throughout this exceptionally busy time without incident. Deputies worked hundreds of hours, yet still effectively attended to the Civil Division's business.



Professionalism...

EXCELLENCE

Communications Division



Deputy Chief Joseph G. McAtee

The Communications Division is the first line of response when a citizen calls 911 for assistance. In a matter of seconds, dispatchers coordinate and assign the calls to patrol and investigations units for the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department and 25 other departments with police powers. As the initial Public Safety Answering Point for Marion County, the Division's dispatchers also are the first point of citizen contact for fire departments in Indianapolis.

In 2008, the Division processed approximately two million communications transactions with the public, and averaged between 2,000 to 2,500 calls per day.

In addition to the 911 Center, the Division's other functions include Communications Hardware, Community Liaison, and Audio Records.

Pursuing Accreditation

In 2008, the Division continued to work towards earning accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), the nation's top association which evaluates excellence in law enforcement agencies. Participation in CALEA's accreditation process is voluntary and follows a multi-pronged approach. In 2008, MCSD continued its self-assessment of CALEA's 218 standards for communications agencies. It also demonstrated adherence to those standards. Representatives from CALEA performed a site visit at the 911 Center in December, meeting with telecommunicators and observing



Center personnel during the course of their 24-hour day. Following the site visit, CALEA provided the Department

with a report of its findings, and invited Communications Center leadership to go before CALEA's 21-member commission to answer questions. MCSD representatives attended the CALEA commission meeting in March 2009, where they learned the Communications Division earned accreditation.



In 2008, the Communications Division dispatched approximately 738,000 emergency runs.

Improving Response Times

At the 911 Center, emergency and non-emergency communications are, on average, consistently answered within seconds of receiving the call. A well-trained team of approximately 128 full-time telecommunicators works around the clock with the goal of continually improving response times. To assist in this effort, the Division added 14 part-time dispatchers in 2008 to answer non-emergency calls during peak times, which generally occur from Noon to Midnight. This allowed the telecommunicators to focus solely on 911 calls, routing them to the appropriate first responders as quickly as possible.



Accountability,

Efficiency,

Communications Division

Community Involvement

The Division's Community Liaison Section regularly interacts with the public at neighborhood and community meetings and events. In 2008, the Section had contact with approximately 89,000 citizens at 587 community meetings and events throughout Marion County.

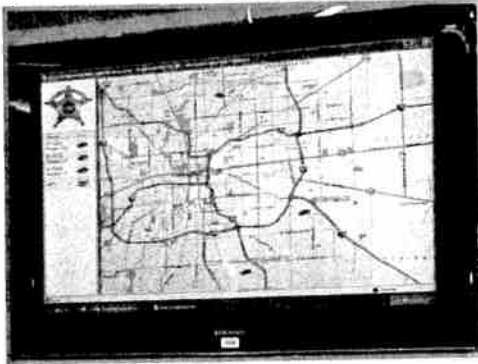
Enhancing Technology

The Division played a role in several high profile technology initiatives in 2008.

Through a joint venture with the Jail Division, Global Positioning Systems were

installed on all the street prisoner transportation vans in 2008. GPS is another tool to help reduce MCSD response times, as it gives Communications the ability to dispatch the closest van to an arrest location, while also enhancing the safety of MCSD Deputies on the vans.

On July 1, 2008, a digital radio system was installed at the 911 Center, with the intent of providing more coverage for Marion County residents. Transitioning from an analog to a digital system enhances clarity, which ultimately allows the dispatcher to process the call as quickly as possible.



Kucenko Language Line assists non-English speakers

In 2008, Sheriff Anderson created the Kucenko Language Line as part of an innovative agreement between the Department and Nikolay Kucenko. Mr. Kucenko inadvertently dialed 911 instead of the international prefix 011, when calling family in Russia. The call to 911 was incomplete and due to the language barrier and confusion with customs, deputies from the Marion County Sheriff's Department went out to investigate and subsequently detained Mr. Kucenko in his home.

Recognizing the need to help non-English speakers when they call for public safety assistance, as well as the continued growth of Indianapolis as an international city, Sheriff Anderson stood behind the Department's commitment to make changes in public safety to accommodate the needs of residents and visitors.

When a non-English speaking resident calls 911, the dispatcher immediately connects the caller with an interpreter. Interpreters are trained in approximately 172 languages. The caller, interpreter and dispatcher remain on the line together until the call is completed. Importantly, law enforcement officers can connect with the Kucenko Language Line when out in the field, helping to better address the public safety needs of the people they protect, while also eliminating the possibility of miscommunications due to language barriers.

Professionalism...

EXCELLENCE



Jail Division



Deputy Chief Michael Turner

by a classification specialist who determines the arrestee's housing and facility assignment in one of Marion County's four permanent bed facilities.

Male arrestees may be classified to Marion County Jail II, which is located at 700 E. Washington Street. Jail II is operated under contract by Corrections Corporation of America and has a bed capacity of 1,250.



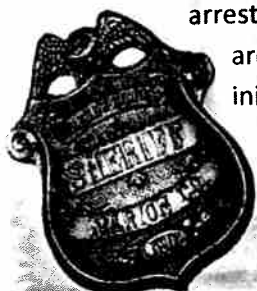
On any given day, approximately 2,800 inmates are incarcerated in one of Marion County's four jails.

The Marion County Jail System

The Marion County Sheriff's Department's Jail Division oversees a jail system of 2,870 permanent beds located at four different locations throughout downtown Indianapolis. All facilities are directly administered by the Sheriff's Department or through contracts with private vendors. The Department also manages the Arrestee Processing Center (APC), which processes approximately 52,000 offenders through the system each year.

The APC, located at 752 E. Market Street, is the entry point for all arrestees in Marion County. The APC provides arrestee identification, medical screening, initial court hearings and classification. Several factors are considered in classifying individuals to the various jails, most notably the security risk of the

arrestee. Arrestees who are not released in the initial court hearing are interviewed



Male and female arrestees also may be housed at Jail I, which is operated by the Marion County Sheriff's Department and is generally reserved for high-risk inmates. This facility is located at MCSD's headquarters at 40 S. Alabama Street, and has a bed capacity of 1,135. Jail I also houses arrestees at MCSD's Intake facility in the City-County Building, which has a bed capacity of 225.

Females arrestees classified with a low security risk may be housed at Liberty Hall, which is operated under contract by Community Education Centers, Inc. This facility has a bed capacity of 250 and includes a curriculum that teaches life and parenting skills.

All of Marion County's jail facilities provide medical care, specialized programs and access to spiritual support. For arrestees with special

medical needs, Jail I and Wishard Hospital's Jail Security Section provides a skilled care unit and hospital care.

In 2008, the total budget for the Jail was \$52.3 million. The Jail budget includes Jail I, Jail II, Liberty Hall, the Intake facility at the City-County Building, and the APC, and accounted for 56.3 percent of the Department's total budget.

Jail Division Responsibilities

The Jail Division is comprised of several sections that work closely together to avoid jail overcrowding by moving offenders through the system in an efficient and effective way. It is staffed by approximately 473 highly trained deputies and 67 civilians. Jail Deputies receive an additional 40 hours of in-service mandatory training each year in order to be current on the latest trends in corrections management.

Accreditation

The Accreditation Section works with all sections within the Jail Division to reach and maintain professional standards set by the American Correctional Association (ACA). While the 35-year old lawsuit over the unconstitutional conditions at the Jail was dismissed two years ago, working toward accreditation is one of the many ways the Department and the Division can ensure a constitutional environment is maintained. At present, no other public jail in Indiana is accredited by the ACA.



Accountability,

Efficiency,

Jail Division



Transportation

Transporting arrestees and inmates in a safe, secure, and efficient manner requires precise scheduling and coordination. In 2008, APC Transportation completed 42,389 transportation runs. In order to enhance arrestee transportation and public safety, the Department installed Global Positioning Systems on all the APC vans in 2008, which gives the Communications Division the ability to dispatch the closest van to an arrest location. Jail Transportation provides transportation to and from the Marion County Jail system for inmates going to other correction institutions in the state. In 2008 they transported 39,867 inmates and traveled a total of 373,450 miles.

Critical Emergency Response Team (CERT)

CERT is a tactical team which uses highly trained and disciplined officers to respond to high-risk situations. The 22 team members are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week.



Jail Security

A key feature that differentiates a jail from other correctional facilities is inmate movement. Inmates move to court, sick-call, recreation, personal and professional visits, the Law Library and other facilities. As they move within the facility and the system, Jail Security must constantly track their whereabouts. This highly trained team of 240 deputies and civilians is on constant alert to prevent security breaches.

Inmate Records

Court information on new court dates, bond changes, sentencing, transfers and releases must be recorded on a daily basis. The Jail Division's Inmate Records Section processes more than 3,000 transactions every day in Marion County.

Medical Services

Medical services are provided to inmates through contracts with Wishard Hospital and Correctional Medical Services. In 2008, Jail I logged 12,251 inmate sick-call visits, 560 dental visits, 571 emergency room runs and filled 48,533 prescriptions. In addition to meeting the daily medical needs of inmates, Jail I operates a ten-bed skilled care unit and two chairs for dialysis treatment. The dialysis chairs were approved in 2008 and became operational during the first quarter of 2009. Inmates requiring hospital care are transported to Wishard Hospital's secure emergency room area and detention ward for treatment.

Chaplain Services

The Chaplain's Office provides faith based support for all inmates, as well as to Department members. In 2008, the Chaplain's Office conducted 4,150 counseling sessions and 5,733 worship services, including programs and concerts in Spanish. The role of the Chaplain is also integrated into training for new recruits, who learn about the importance of chaplaincy during their first weeks on the job.

Professionalism...

EXCELLENCE



Jail Division

The Jail Division staff will protect the citizens of Marion County by confining persons committed to our care in a safe, secure, humane and corrective environment. This will be accomplished in the most effective, ethical and pro-active manner.

Mission Statement, Jail Division



Programs

The Department makes a concerted effort to provide offenders with educational and other programs so they can return to society as productive citizens. The Indianapolis Public School (IPS) system provides onsite educational opportunities for juveniles and special education for students aged 18-22, including a summer program for



Anonymous meetings. In conjunction with Purdue University, inmates with children are offered specialized parenting classes through the "Parenting Piece by Piece" program. Female inmates at Liberty Hall are offered life skills training through a cooperative agreement with Volunteers of America.

Other Services

The operations of a Jail mirror that of a city. Recreation opportunities, mail and telephone services, access to the law library and commissary, are all included for inmates housed in the jail system. In 2008, the Jail Division processed 287,000 pieces of mail, served 3,900 meals each day, and facilitated 15,490 visits through electronic video visitation.



inmates under 18 years of age. The Jail Division also employs the "The Reality Model," which fosters cognitive-self-change through problem solving, social skill development and goal setting. Adult educational programs are offered in Adult Basic Education, General Education Development (GED), and English as a Second Language. In 2008, 16 inmates received their GED diplomas from the Indiana Department of Education.

The Jail provides inmates with important tools and resources to help them overcome addictions, as well as learn skills to be better parents and citizens. In 2008, the Jail's Drug Education Awareness programs had 647 men and 302 women participate. There were 1,018 participants in Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, while 553 inmates attended Narcotics



Approximately 52,000 individuals are processed into Marion County's criminal justice system each year at the Arrestee Processing Center.



Accountability,

Efficiency,

National Sheriff's Association Conference

In June 2008, more than 4,000 Sheriffs, federal law enforcement agency representatives, vendors and exhibitors convened in Indianapolis for the National Sheriff's Association (NSA) 68th Annual Conference & Exhibition. Over the course of several days, these law enforcement leaders traded best practices in subjects ranging from crime prevention to corrections management. The Association members also took time out to honor outstanding representatives from Departments across the country. Sheriffs in attendance heard remarks from: Colonel (ret.) Kenneth Allard, former dean of the National War College and MSNBC and NBC news commentator; Sen. John McCain, candidate for United States President; R. David Paulison, FEMA administrator, and Michael Mukasey, U.S. Attorney General. Throughout the conference, Sheriff Anderson, along with members of the Marion County Sheriff's Department, represented the



Department at a number of meetings and events.

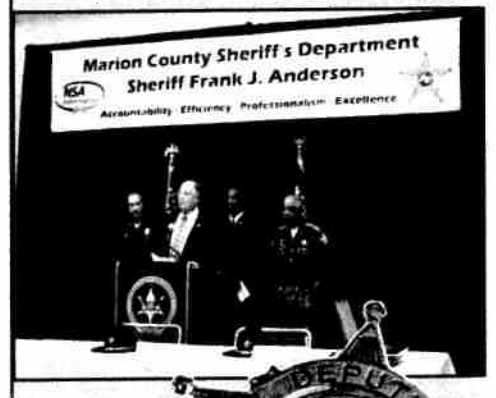
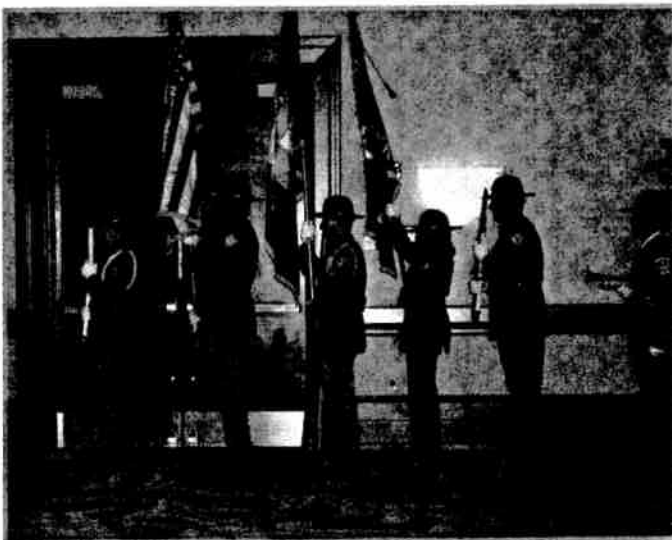
At the close of the NSA's 2007 conference, the MCSD planning team immediately went to work putting plans in motion to host the 2008 conference. A planning committee comprised of MCSD members developed action plans for nearly every aspect of the conference, tackling the complex logistical and security issues involved in hosting high-profile public servants, as well as thousands of associated guests. The conference received national attention from major media outlets because of event speakers and participants.

Nearly every member of the Marion County Sheriff's Department played a role in the National Sheriff's Association conference, whether it was working a detail at the Convention Center or filling in for those assigned to the conference. Time and again, the Department received numerous compliments that it had hosted one of the most successful conferences

in the Association's history, and that the MCSD's professionalism and attention to detail had raised the bar significantly for future host cities.

Operation FALCON

During the 2008 National Sheriff's Association Conference & Exhibition, the MCSD's Law Enforcement Division and the U.S. Marshals Service conducted a warrants sweep for violent sexual offenders and sexual predators in Marion County. Operation FALCON (Federal and Local Cops Organized Nationally) was an initiative of the Marshals Service and took place over a one week period in communities across the country. Sheriff Anderson, along with U.S. Marshal Peter Swaim and U.S. Marshal Chief Deputy William "Buzz" Brown, announced that 37 sexual offenders in Marion County were arrested for outstanding warrants as a result of Operation FALCON. Thirty-one sexual predators were located outside of Marion County, either in custody or residing in other states.



Professionalism...

EXCELLENCE

Fire, Police & Deputy Sheriff Awards

The Marion County Sheriff's Department was well-represented at the 41st Annual Fire, Police & Deputy Sheriff's Community Recognition Luncheon. Before a crowd of more than 500, MCSO personnel were recognized for going above and beyond the call of duty in protecting and serving the people of Marion County in 2008.

The luncheon was sponsored by nearly 40 businesses and local organizations, with Veolia Water Indianapolis, LLC serving as the title sponsor. The award recipients are nominated by their peers and supervisors, and are selected by representatives from the business community. Sheriff Anderson was on hand to present the awards to honorees.

Fire, Police & Deputy Sheriff Award Recipients



*Pictured left to right: Corporal Corey McGriff, Deputy Kevin Vice, Sheriff Frank J. Anderson, Corporal Kathy Archey, Lieutenant Guy Hammons
Not pictured: Alexis Craig*

Sheriff's Administrative Officer of the Year

Corporal Kathy Archey – Award Recipient

Nominees:

Sharon Gehring
Lieutenant Mark Reynolds
Linda Ross
Kaye Smith

Sheriff's Law Enforcement Officer of the Year

Lieutenant Guy Hammons – Award Recipient

Nominees:

Deputy Christian Billeisen
Deputy Kishu Daswani
Sergeant Hal Grunden
Deputy Alex Nuetzel

Sheriff's Deputy of the Year

Deputy Kevin Vice – Award Recipient

Nominees:

Deputy James Anderson
Sergeant Nathaniel Neal
Deputy George A. Shrum
Corporal Steve Zappia

Sheriff's Jail & Correction Officer of the Year

Corporal Corey McGriff – Award Recipient

Nominees:

Corporal Justin Buchanan
Deputy Richard Cornell
Deputy Timothy Ross

Law Enforcement Dispatcher of the Year

Alexis Craig – Award Recipient

Nominees:

Dikeya Chandler
Ruth Craig
Andrea Goodall
Connie Groseclose



Accountability, Efficiency,

Employee Recognition

In 2008, the Marion County Sheriff's Department recognized its outstanding employees on a quarterly basis for their commitment to the Department's high standards of Accountability, Efficiency, Professionalism and Excellence.

Employee of the Quarter

Deputy Timothy Ross
Alexis Craig
Deputy James Anderson

Certificates of Appreciation

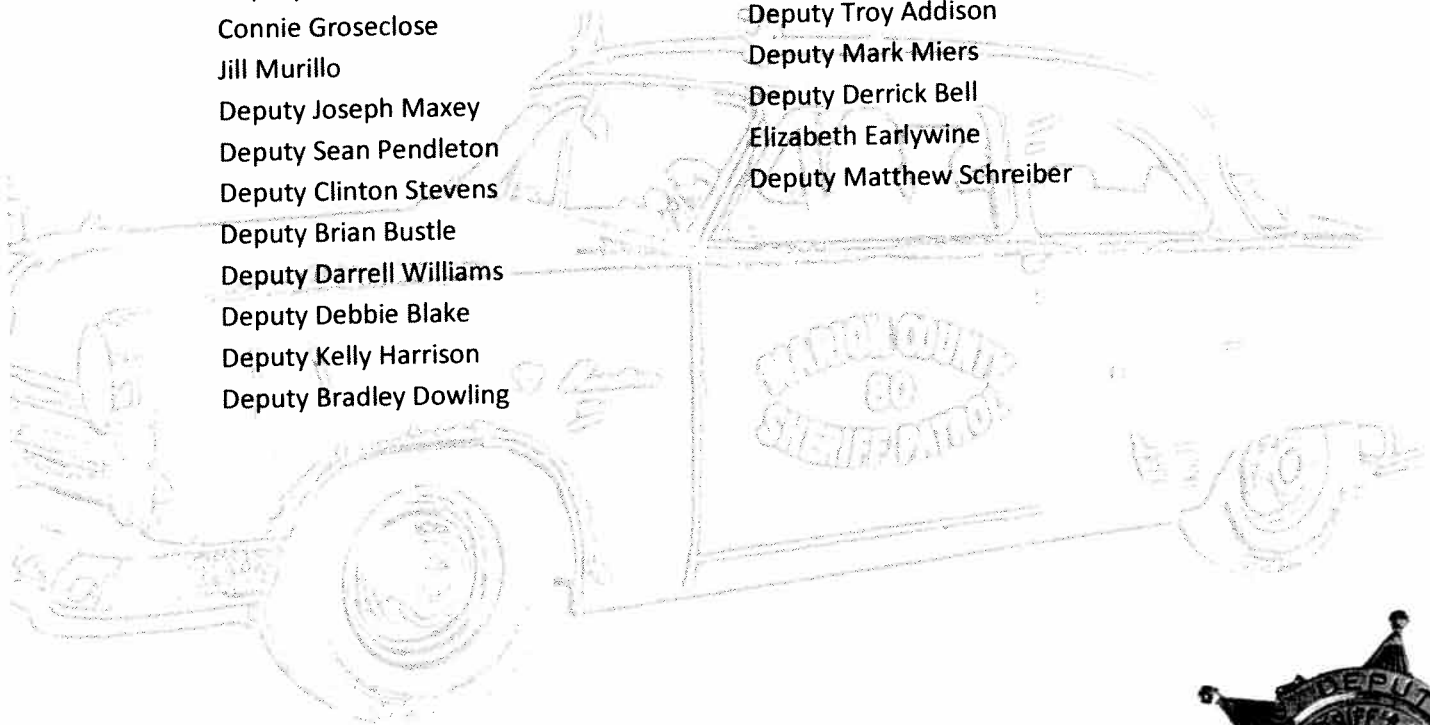
Deputy George Shrum
Sergeant Mark Kistner
Jennifer Dotson
Deputy Judy Clifton
Deputy Justin Buchanan
Deputy Richard Staples
Deputy Joel Gazzam
Corporal Jacob Mendelsohn
Corporal David Barnes
Deputy Scott Charleswood
Connie Groseclose
Jill Murillo
Deputy Joseph Maxey
Deputy Sean Pendleton
Deputy Clinton Stevens
Deputy Brian Bustle
Deputy Darrell Williams
Deputy Debbie Blake
Deputy Kelly Harrison
Deputy Bradley Dowling

Certificates of Commendation

Andrea Goodall
Sergeant Kathy Sample
Deputy Keith White
Deputy Judith Shuck
Deputy Rhonda Tatum
Deputy Adrian Pettis
Deputy Timothy Ross
Deputy Quintin VanFossen
Deputy Mark Miers
Deputy Kishu Daswani

Certificates of Recognition

Deputy Henry Turner
Deputy Chad Jackson
Deputy Troy Addison
Deputy Mark Miers
Deputy Derrick Bell
Elizabeth Earlywine
Deputy Matthew Schreiber



Professionalism...

EXCELLENCE



Executive Duty Roster



**Chief Deputy
Kerry J. Forestal**



Sheriff Frank J. Anderson



**Executive Officer
Colonel John R. Layton**

Office of the Sheriff

Major Eva Talley-Sanders, *Administrative Liaison*
Major Herman Humbles, *Shift Cmdr.*

Law Enforcement Division

Deputy Chief Gary Tingle, *Division Cmdr.*
Major Christian White, *Section Cmdr. Court Security*
Major Mark Robinett, *Section Cmdr. Warrants*
Major Hank Bosworth, *Section Cmdr. Support Services*
Captain Vicki Romeril, *Asst. Cmdr. Court Security*
Captain Jack Geilker, *Asst. Cmdr. Warrants*
Captain Reginald Roney, *Asst. Cmdr. Support Services*
Captain Michael Hubbs, *Support Services*

Administration Division

Executive Director Louis Dezelan, *Division Cmdr.*
Major Emil Daggy, *Asst. Division Cmdr.*
Major Scott Mellinger, *Director of Training*
Captain James O. Wyatt, *Asst. Director of Training*
Ron Meadows, *Director of Information Services*
Doug King, *Chief Finance Officer*
Angie Grider, *Director of Human Resources*
Chaplain Michael Wolley, *Senior Chaplain*

Civil Division

Deputy Chief Shirley Challis, *Division Cmdr.*
Major William Gigerich, *Asst. Division Cmdr.*
Captain Norman Buckner, *Civil Services Cmdr.*
Captain Deborah Sullivan, *Public Services Cmdr.*

Communications Division

Deputy Chief Joseph G. McAtee, *Division Cmdr.*
Major Dan Hughes, *Asst. Division Cmdr.*
Jan Matthews, *PSAP Manager*

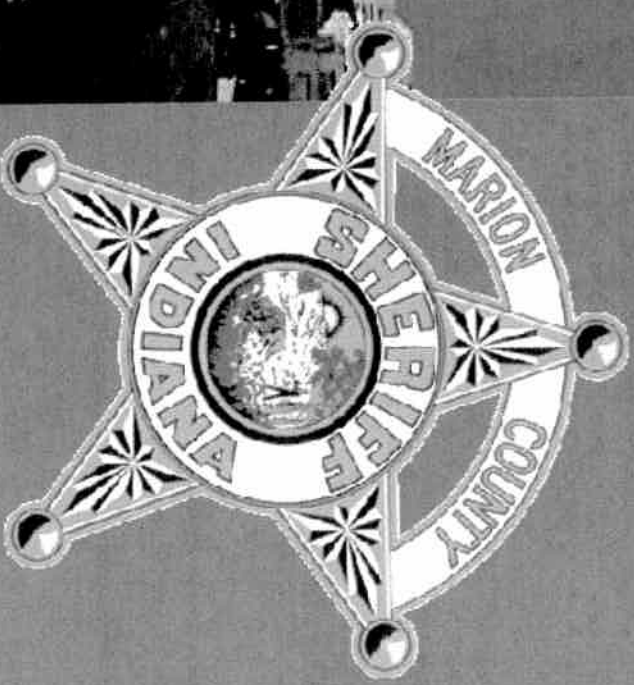
Jail Division

Deputy Chief Michael Turner, *Division Cmdr.*
Major Royce Cole, *Asst. Division Cmdr.*
Major Byron Grandy, *APC Cmdr.*
Captain John Shaw, *Asst. Cmdr. Jail Operations*
Captain Willard Mosley, *Asst. Cmdr. Jail Operations*
Captain David Wilks, *Asst. Cmdr. Court/Transportation*
Captain Melissa Hiner, *Asst. Cmdr. APC Operations*
Captain Andrea Morgan, *Asst. Cmdr. Inmate Management*
Captain Natalie Southwood, *Asst. Cmdr. Medical Services*



Accountability,

Efficiency,



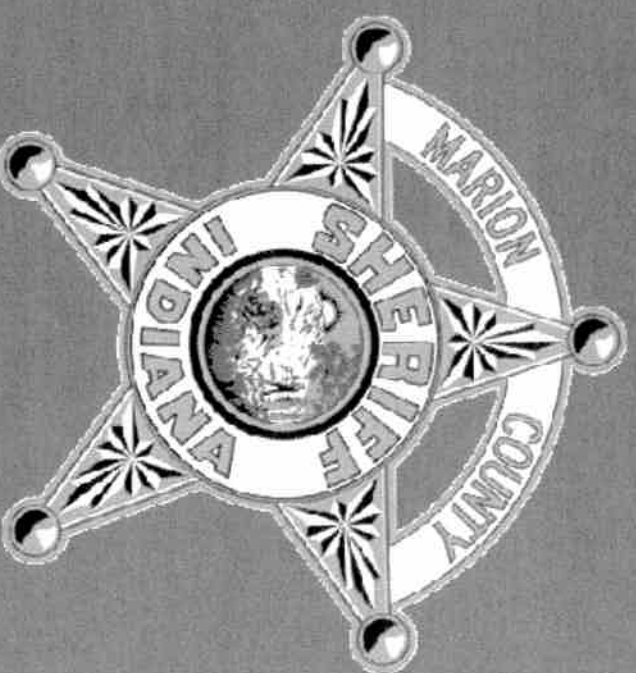
Marion County Sheriff's Department 2010 Budget

Presented by
Sheriff Frank J. Anderson

Marion County Sheriff's Department

Mission Statement

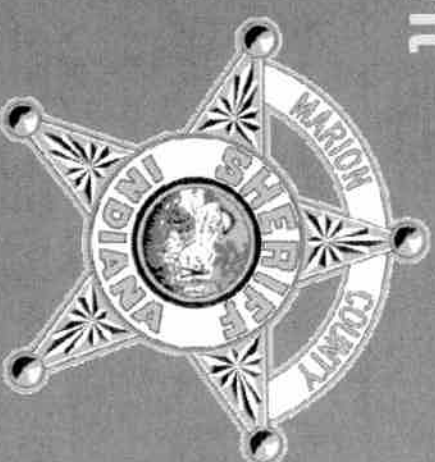
The mission of the Marion County Sheriff is to provide Public Safety services to citizens of Marion County in an efficient and professional manner.



Marion County Sheriff's Department

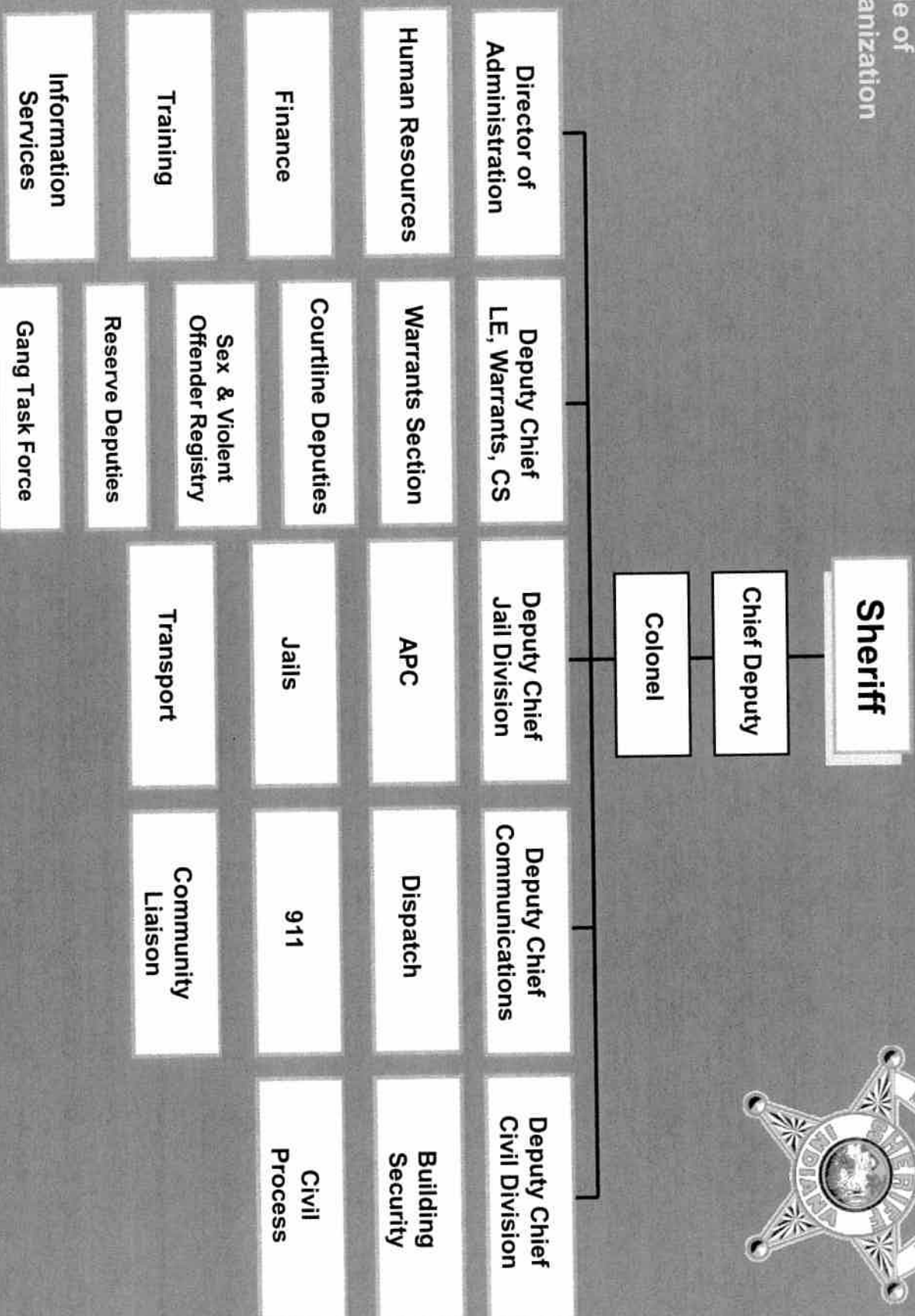
By statute, the duties of the Office of the Marion County Sheriff include:

- arresting persons who commit an offense
- taking persons before a court and detaining them in custody
- pursuing and jailing felons
- executing and serving all processes
- preserving order in all courts of the county
- securing the county jail and prisoners
- all emergency communications



Marion County Sheriff's Department

Table of Organization



Marion County Sheriff's Department



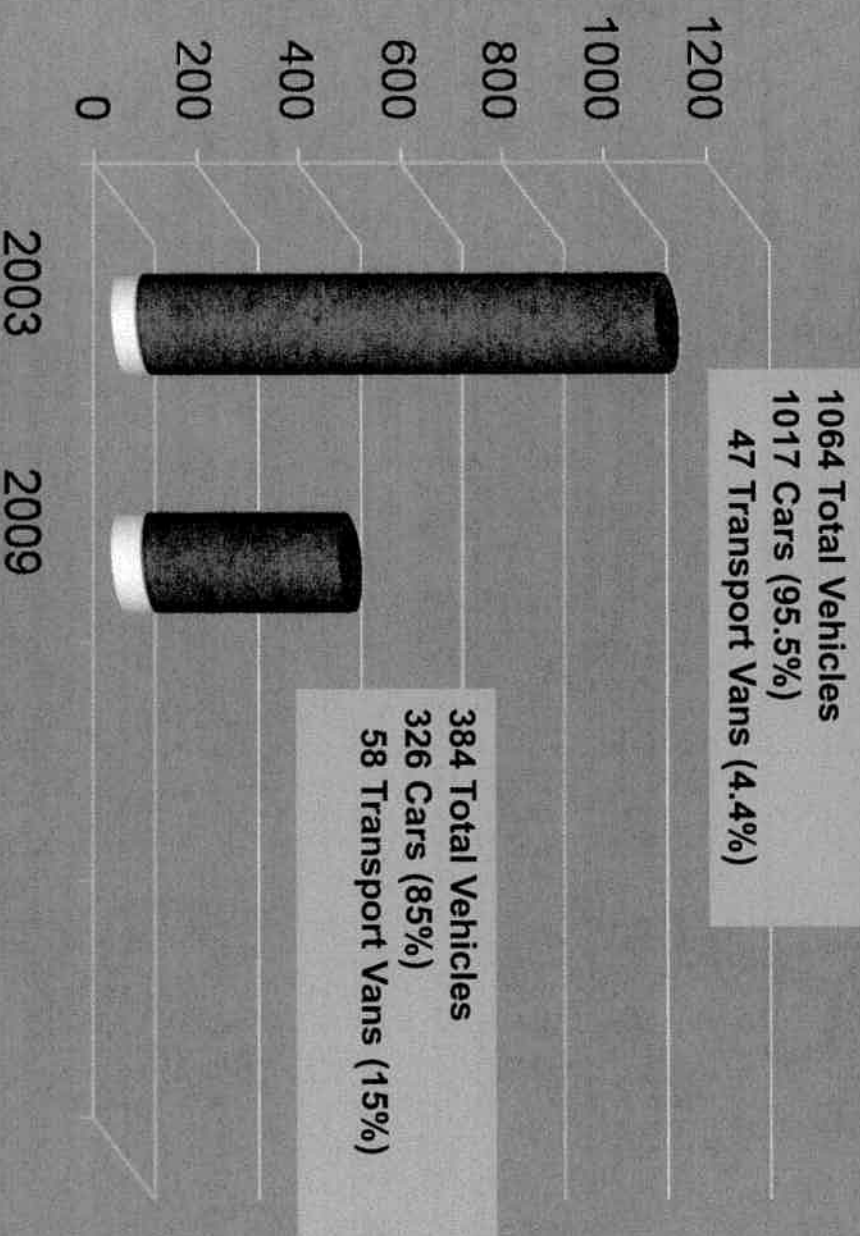
Key Department Accomplishments in 2009

- Formed Relationship with IVY Tech Community College
- Standardized Selection Testing
- Implemented First-Line Supervisor Training
- Professionalized the Commissary
- Reduced Overtime Costs by \$178,000 per month
- Reduced the Number of Take Home Vehicles
- Negotiated a New Labor Contract

Marion County Sheriff's Department



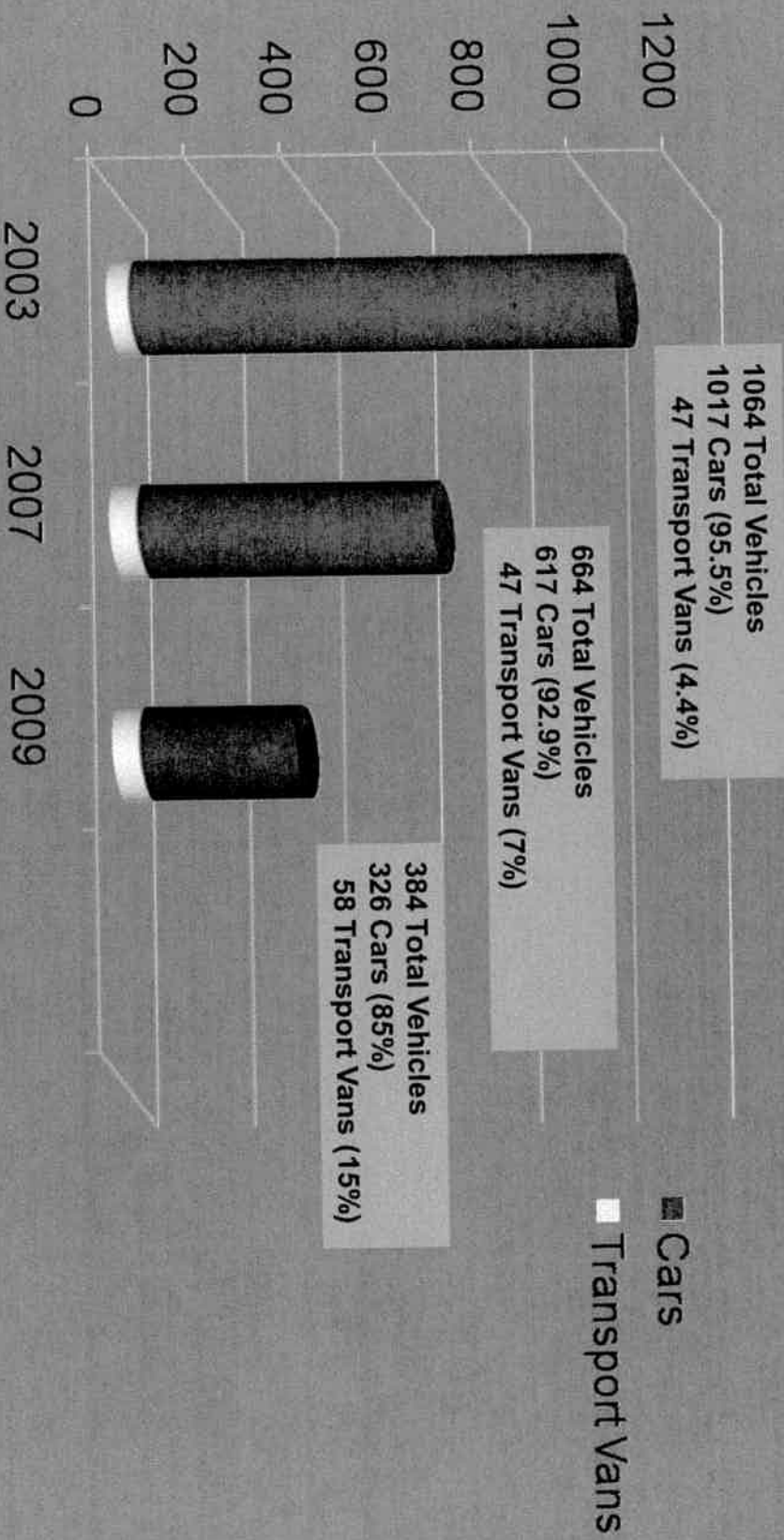
MCSD Vehicle Inventory 2003 vs. 2009



Marion County Sheriff's Department



MCSD Vehicle Inventory 2003 vs. 2009



Compare sedans to motorcycles



Purchase Price

	Crown Victoria	Harley Davidson	Savings
Purchase Price	\$20,400	\$14,400	\$6,000

Cost of Fuel

	Crown Victoria Fuel Cost 17 MPG	Harley Davidson Fuel Cost 44 MPG	Savings
15,000 miles	\$2,241	\$866	\$1,375

**Marion County
Sheriff's Department**

In 2009, MCSD
Communications Division
gained national certification by
the CALFA Public Safety
Communications Program



Commission on
Accreditation for
Law
Enforcement
Agencies

Marion County Sheriff's Department

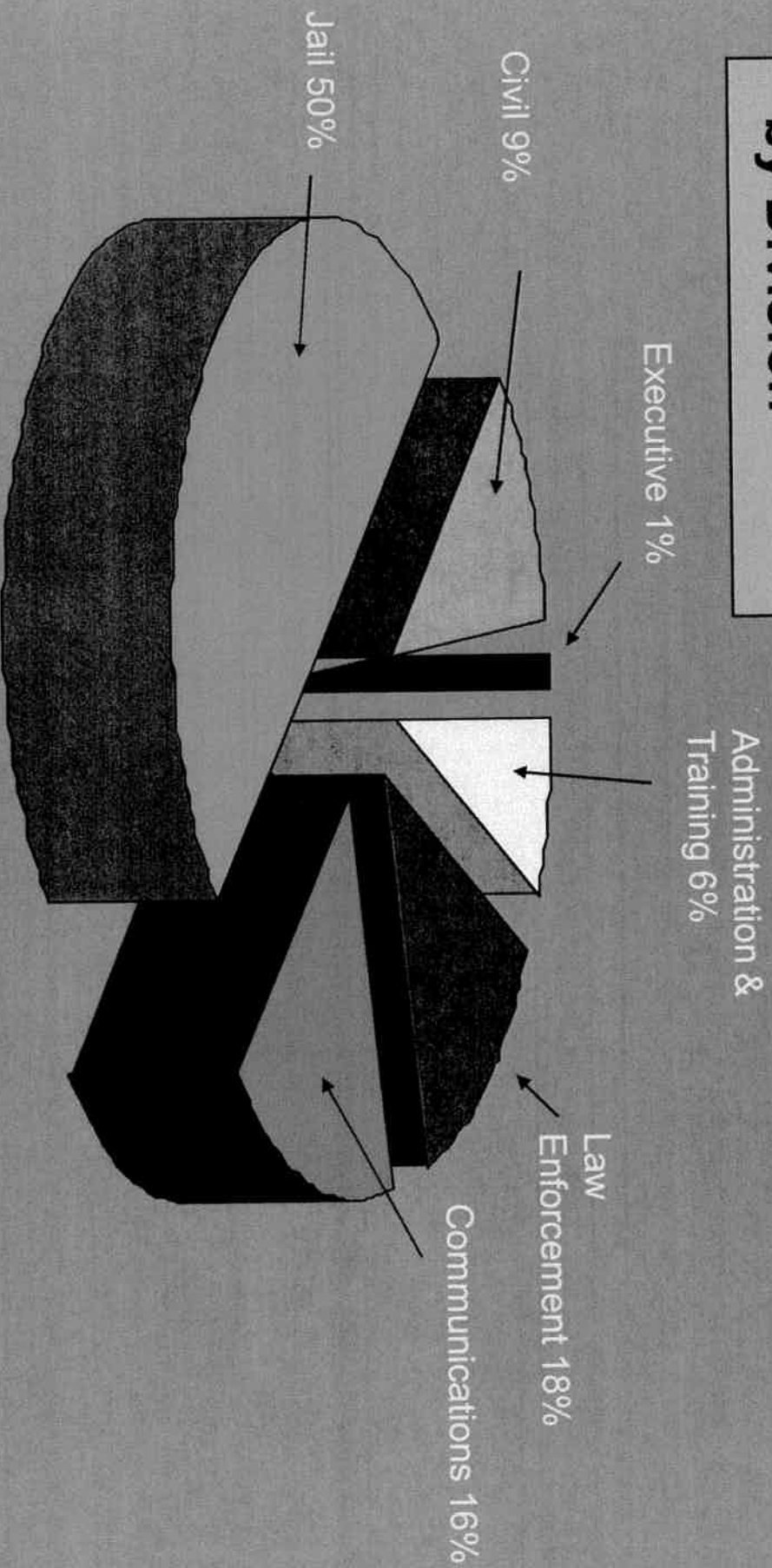


Current Staffing by Division

Division	Civilians	Deputies	Total
Administration/Training	50	33	83
LE, Warrants and Court Security	11	145	156
Communications	174	8	182
Jail	72	478	550
Civil	11	93	104
Executive	5	13	18
Total	323	770	1093

Marion County Sheriff's Department

Current Staffing by Division



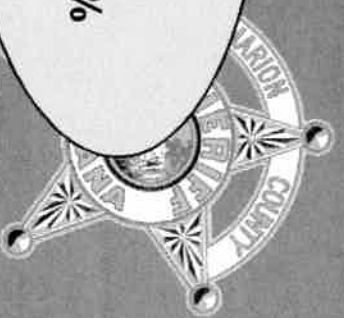
Marion County Sheriff's Department



Department Demographics Uniform

	B	W	H	A	Total
M	15%	58%	0.1%	0.1%	75%
F	8%	17%	.4%		25%
Total	24%	75%	0.1%	0.7%	100%

Marion County Sheriff's Department



African-American
Representation 24%

Female
Representation 25%

	B	W	H	A	Total
M	15%	58%	0.1%	0.1%	75%
F	8%	17%	.4%		25%
Total	24%	75%	0.1%	0.7%	100%

Marion County Sheriff's Department

**Per capita cost of
housing inmates**



Based on 2009 Data

	Jail I	Jail II
Total Cost	\$31.3 M	\$18.1 M
Inmate Days	569,000	420,930
Daily Cost Per Inmate	\$56	\$43

Marion County Sheriff's Department



Par cap

Maximum security (serious felons)

Provides medical care for all inmates \$5.1 million

Provides minimal medical care

Medium security

Houses juveniles in segregated blocks

Houses no juveniles

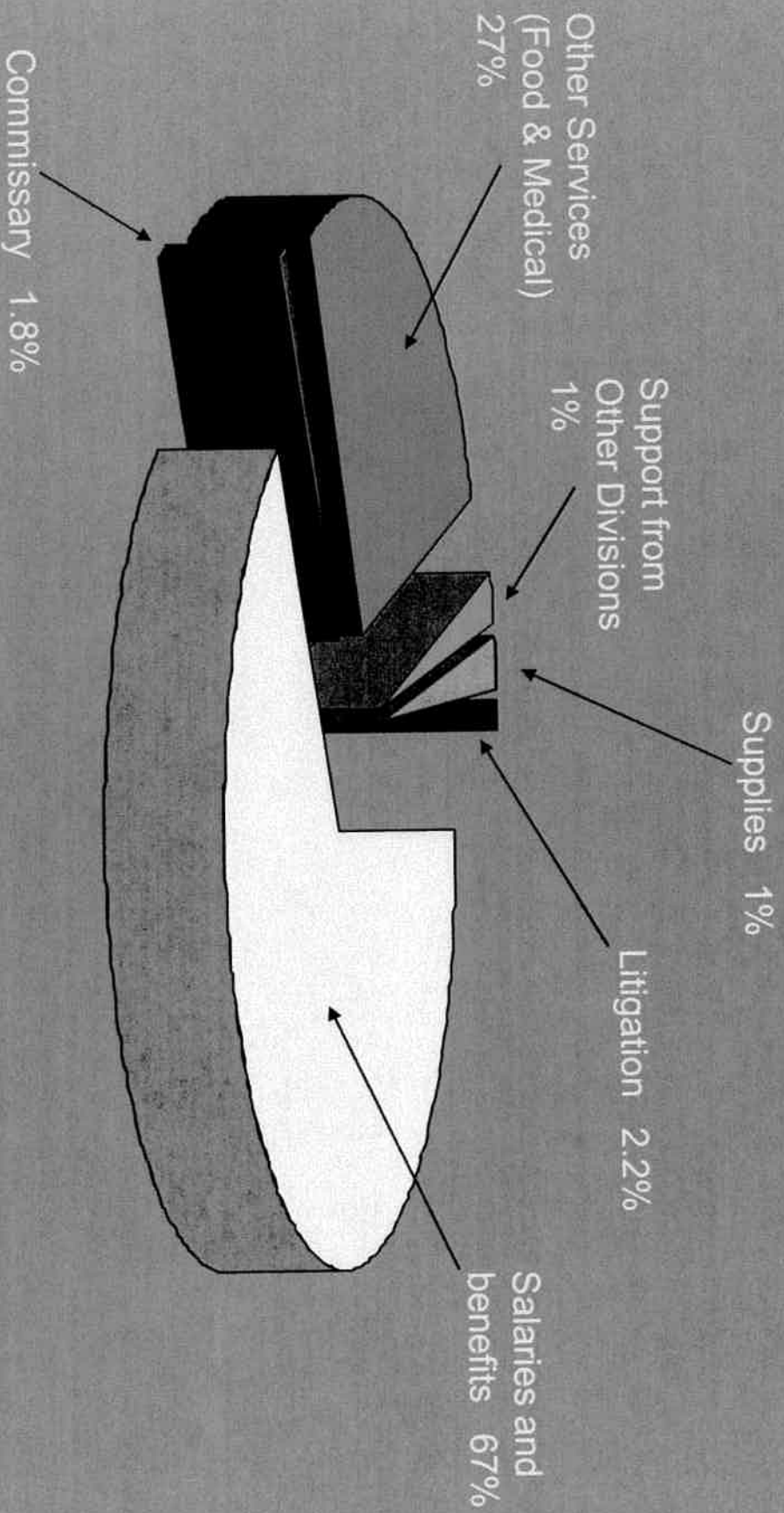
Base 2009 Data

Inmate Days
Daily Cost
Per Inmate

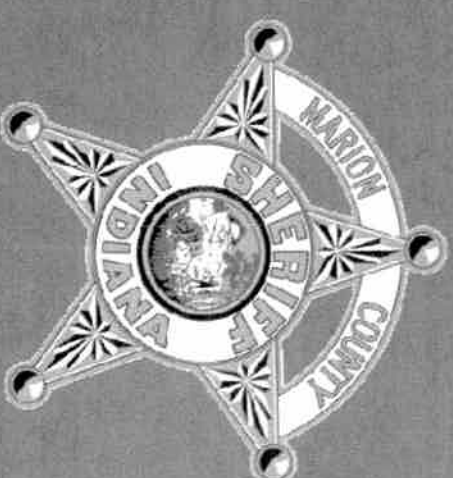
Jail I		Jail II	
\$31.3 M		\$18.1 M	
569,000		420,930	
\$56		\$43	

Marion County Sheriff's Department \$56 Per Inmate Per Day

How is it broken down?



Marion County Sheriff's Department



The Sheriff's jail budget is for the inmate operations at the jails in Marion County which include:

<u>Jail Location</u>	<u>Inmate Capacity</u>	<u>APC</u>
Jail I (40 S. Alabama)	1135	The Sheriff is also responsible for secure side of the arrestee processing center (APC) which processes approximately 52,000 arrestees per year.
Jail II (730 E. Wash. St.)	1233	
Intake (City County Building)	240	
Liberty Hall (675 E. Wash. St.)	250	
Total Inmate Capacity	2858	

Character 01- Personal Services



2010		2010	
2009 Projected Spend	Department Request	Introduced	Difference Introduced vs. Projected Spend
\$50,402,471	\$51,483,670	\$51,483,670	\$1,081,199

The salary increase tied to the labor contract equaled \$1.4 million. MCSD reduced this amount by \$375,000 by reducing other spending in Character 1.

Character 02- Supplies



2010		2010		Difference Introduced vs. Projected Spend
2009 Projected Spend	Department Request	Introduced		
\$2,905,826	\$3,305,809	\$3,305,809		\$399,983

The \$399,983 increase is stimulus dollars
awarded to MCSD for the Clock Round System

Character 03- Other Services and Charges



2010		Difference	
2009 Projected Spend	Department Request	2010 Introduced	Introduced vs. Projected Spend
\$32,440,110	\$38,606,462	\$38,606,462	\$6,166,352

The increases in Character 3 are for funding of inmate health care and other contractual obligations tied to inmate housing.

Character 04 – Capital



2009 Projected Spend	2010		Difference Introduced vs. Projected Spend
	Department Request	2010 Introduced	
\$979,349	\$432,157	\$432,157	(547,192)

MCSD reduced its Character 4 budget by \$547,192 and purchased replacement vehicles through the commissary fund.

Marion County Sheriff's Department

Proposed 2010 Budget



	2009 Projected Spend	2010 Department Request	2010 Introduced	Difference Introduced vs. Projected Spend
Salaries	50,402,471	51,483,670	51,483,670	1,081,199
Supplies	2,905,826	3,305,809	3,305,809	399,983
Services	32,440,110	38,606,462	38,606,462	6,166,352
Capital	979,349	432,157	432,157	(547,192)
Total	86,727,756	93,828,098	93,828,098	7,100,342